

IELTS 1

Analyse

to examine (something)

- We need to analyse our results more clearly.

Analysis

detailed examination (of something)

- The team is doing a careful analysis of the problem.
- Your analysis seems logical.

Approach

to come near (someone or something)

- The train is approaching it's destination.
- The train is approaching means it's coming near its destination.
- Approach slowly.

Area

a region or part of a town, a country, or the world

- We can use drones to scan the area.
- This is not a parking area.

Assess

to evaluate or estimate the nature, ability, or quality of (something)

- Their property is assessed at $200.000.
- You can assess the quality of my work.

Assessment

the action of assessing someone or something. That's the noun from (assess)

- The faculty is doing a detailed assessment of educational needs.

Assume

suppose to be the case, without proof

- When you assume that something is true, you think it's true but you don't have evidence. It's just what you think.

- Don't assume my intentions.
- He assumed full responsibility for the management of the company.
- Can I assume you know who we are?

Authority

the power or right to give orders or make decisions

- Who gave you the authority to do as you wish?
- Lord or not, you have no reason and no authority to arrest this man.
- The local authorities have yet to find the criminal.

Available

present or ready for immediate use

- There are tons of available resources.

qualified or willing to do something or to assume a responsibility.

- The employer has found 3 available candidates.
- It's available to you at all times.

Benefit

something that produces good or helpful results or effects or that promotes well-being

- They are reaping the **benefits** for their hard work.
- Yes, both our cultures would **benefit**.

Concept

An abstract idea

- The **concepts** of psychology are sometimes difficult to grasp.
- Sometimes possession is an abstract **concept**.

Consist

be composed or made up of

- The crew **consists** of four men.

Consistent

acting or done in the same way over time

- We should have **consistent** results.
- I'm told his product was more or less **consistent**.





IELTS 1



Choose the correct answer

1- Part of a place, piece of land or country
- a) Approach
- b) Area
- c) Concept

2- Able to be bought, used, or reached
- a) Available
- b) Benefit
- c) Consist

3- Principle or idea
- a) Analyse
- b) Approach
- c) Concept

4- Comprised or made up of
- a) Assume
- b) Authority
- c) Consist

5- A helpful or good effect
- a) Assess
- b) Benefit
- c) Consist

6- The legal right to control or make decisions
- a) Approach
- b) Authority
- c) Concept

7- To come nearer to something
- a) Approach
- b) Area
- c) Benefit

8- Evaluate
- a) Analyse
- b) Assess
- c) Consist

9- To study or examine
- a) Assess
- b) Analyse
- c) Assume

10- To accept as true without question or proof
- a) Area
- b) Assume
- c) Authority



Academic Word List

Analyse
- Analysed
- Analyser
- Analysers
- Analyses
- Analysing
- Analysis
- Analyst
- Analysts
- Analytic
- Analytical
- Analytically
- Analyze
- Analyzed
- Analyzes
- Analyzing

Approach
- Approachable
- Approached
- Approaches
- Approaching
- Unapproachable

Area
- Areas

Assess
- Assessable
- Assessed
- Assesses
- Assessing
- Assessment
- Assessments
- Reassess
- Reassessed
- Reassessing
- Reassessment
- Unassessed

Assume
- Assumed
- Assumes
- Assuming
- Assumption
- Assumptions

Authority
- Authoritative
- Authorities

Available
- Availability
- Unavailable

Benefit
- Beneficial
- Beneficiary
- Beneficiaries
- Benefited
- Benefiting
- Benefits

Concept
- Conception
- Concepts
- Conceptual
- Conceptualisation
- Conceptualise
- Conceptualised
- Conceptualises
- Conceptualising
- Conceptually

Consist
- Consisted
- Consistency
- Consistent
- Consistently
- Consisting
- Consists
- Inconsistencies
- Inconsistency
- Inconsistent



The Answer

1- Area
2- Available
3- Concept
4- Consist
5- Benefit
6- Authority
7- Approach
8- Assess
9- Assess
10- Assume

AMERICAN
ENGLISH



IELTS



Clause

Clause = subject + verb

- Computers are important.

Phrase

Phrase ≠ subject + verb

- In many countries around the world…

ال sentence تتكون من clause واحد أو أكثر من clause.

1 Clause

- Computers are important.

2 Clauses

- Computers are important, but they are dangerous too.

3 Clauses

- Computers are important, but they can be dangerous too, so we must be careful.

4 Clauses

- Computers are important, but they can be dangerous too, so we must be careful when we use them.

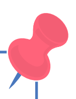
ال phrase هي عبارة لا تحتوي علي subject أو verb.

- In many countries around the world, flooding is becoming more common.

Sentence Structure:

1. Simple
2. Compound
3. Complex
4. Compound-Complex





تتكون ال Simple Sentence من One clause فقط، وتحتوي علي subject و verb أو أكثر.

1 Subject + 1 Verb

- Computers are important in the modern world.

2 Subjects + 1 Verb

- Computers and other technological devices are important in the modern world.

1 Subject + 2 Verbs

- I search for information and play games on my computer.

2 Subjects + 2 Verbs

- My brother and I search for information and play games on our computer.



Choose the correct answer

1- I'm going out tonight so I must get ready soon.

a) 1 clause
b) 2 clauses
c) 3 clauses

2- Global warming is a major problem, but it can be solved if we take action now.

a) 1 clause
b) 2 clauses
c) 3 clauses

3- Obesity is getting worse now in developing countries.

a) 1 clause
b) 2 clauses
c) 3 clauses

4- I don't know when I will be able to stop studying because I have many more exams.

a) 1 clause
b) 2 clauses
c) 3 clauses

5- It's cold outside so I'm going to stay in.

a) 1 clause
b) 2 clauses
c) 3 clauses

6- Why were you so late?

a) 1 clause
b) 2 clauses
c) 3 clauses



IELTS



7- He said that he will come to see me tomorrow.

a) 1 clause
b) 2 clauses
c) 3 clauses

8- It is important to be on time, but it is ok to be late when you have an emergency.

a) 1 clause
b) 2 clauses
c) 3 clauses

9- In the morning, I was late for work.

a) Simple sentence with two clauses
b) Simple sentence with one clause
c) Simple sentence with two phrases

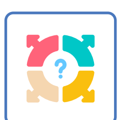
10- In the evening, I eat dinner and watch TV.

a) Two clauses, two verbs and two subjects.
b) One clause, two verbs and one subject.
c) One clause, two verbs and two subjects.

11- I went to sleep as soon as I got home.

a) Simple sentence with two clauses.
b) Not a simple sentence.
c) One clause and one phrase.

The Answer



1- 2 clauses
2- 3 clauses
3- 1 clause
4- 3 clauses
5- 2 clauses
6- 1 clause
7- 2 clauses
8- 3 clauses
9- Simple sentence with one clause
10- One clause, two verbs and two subjects.
11- Not a simple sentence.





IELTS



Constitute

make up, form or compose (something)

- High school dropouts constitute a major problem in large city slums.

Constituted

could also mean: set up, establish or give legal form to something

- Recent regulations in response to COVID-19 are constituted by the government.
- We constitute the frontline.

Constitution

The system according to which a nation or a country is governed

- In 1872, an entirely new constitution was adopted.
- The constitution was adopted

Constitutional

relating to the constitution.

- I would like my clients to be able to exercise their constitutional rights.
- But I wield constitutional authority.

Context

the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood.

- Skilled readers use context to construct meaning from words as they are read
- I take their stories and place them in a larger context.

Contract

a written or spoken agreement

- If he breaks the contract, he'll be sued.
- We had a contract.

Create

to bring into existence

- God created heaven and earth.

to cause or produce (something)

- The young artist created a painting.
- Secrets create barriers between people.

Data

facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis

- Comprehensive data on economic growth have been published
- I have insufficient data to proceed.

Define

to determine or identify the essential qualities or meaning of (something or word)

- The issues are not yet defined.
- Our beliefs define us.



Definition

a statement of the exact meaning of a word, especially in a dictionary

- I couldn't find the dictionary definition of the verb.

Derive

obtain, deduce or trace something to/from (a specified source)

- We can derive the word "chauffeur" from French.

base a concept on an extension or modification of another concept

- You can't derive your self-worth from the opinions of others.

Distribute

to divide among several or many (recipients)

- The charity distributes toys to needy children.
- Just focus on your balance, Then distribute your weight evenly.

Economy

the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money

- The government favours tax cuts to stimulate the economy.
- Solid economy needs hand workers.



Economic

relating to, or based on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services

- The region has seen rapid **economic** growth over the past 5 years.

Environment

the circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is surrounded

- Survival in a hostile **environment** requires a particular set of skills.
- No, I like to save the **environment** my own way.



Choose the correct answer

1- The air, water and land in or on which people, animals and plants live

a) Constitute
b) Context
c) Environment

2- To form or make up something

a) Constitute
b) Create
c) Derive

3- Information, especially facts or numbers

a) Contract
b) Data
c) Define

4- The system of trade and industry by which the wealth of a country is made and used

a) Constitution
b) Economy
c) Environment

5- To say what the meaning of something, especially a word, is

a) Context
b) Derive
c) Define

6- To make something new, or invent something

a) Create
b) Distribute
c) Derive

7- To get something from something else

a) Context
b) Derive
c) Distribute

8- The situation within which something exists or happens, and that can help explain it

a) Context
b) Economy
c) Define

9- A legal document that states and explains a formal agreement

a) Constitutional
b) Contract
c) Environment

10- To give something out to several people, or to spread or supply something

a) Distribute
b) Economy
c) Environment

The Answer



1- Environment
2- Constitute
3- Data
4- Economy
5- Define
6- Create
7- Derive
8- Context
9- Contract
10- Distribute





IELTS



النوع الثاني من الجمل وهو الـ Compound Sentences أي الجملة المركبة، وهذه الجمل تكون متصلة ببعضها عن طريق الـ Coordinating Conjunctions أي حروف العطف.

Coordinating Conjunctions تستخدم لربط جزئين بنفس القيمة، وهذه الحروف هي:

(For / And / Not / But / Or / Yet / So)

ونختصرهم في كلمة FANBOYS.

"نفس القيمة" تعني أننا نستخدمهم للربط بين:

Words with words

- Ahmed and Mohamed are brothers.

Phrases with phrases

- You can eat oatmeal in the morning or in the evening.

Clauses with clauses

- Computers are important, but they can be dangerous.

Sentences with sentences

- I don't want to throw away my candy bars, nor do I wish to listen to my doctor. But I adore candy bar factories. And I want to own one someday.

So تستخدم بمعنى "لذلك" عندما يكون هناك سبب ونتيجة في الجملة.

- I don't have enough cash, so I will not buy the jacket.

Yet تستخدم بمعنى "بالرغم من".

- Her advice seems strange, yet I believe she's right.

Nor تستخدم بمعنى "ولا" مع العلم إنه يجب أن يكون هناك نفي في الجملة.

- They don't own a dog, nor do they own a cat.

For تستخدم بمعنى "لأن".

- Tim drank some water, for he was thirsty.

يمكن ان نبدأ الجملة بـ Coordinating Conjunction.

- I don't want to throw away my candy bars, nor do I wish to listen to my doctor. But I adore candy bar factories. And I want to own one someday.

حاول أن تتفادى إستخدام الـ clauses بشكل متكرر في الجمل لإن كلما زاد عدد الـ clauses، زاد معها نسبه الوقوع في الأخطاء.

تجنب تكرار إستخدام نفس حرف العطف أكثر من مرة واحدة في الجملة، لأنها تعتبر جملة غير صحيحة.

- Computers are used widely in most countries now, and they are a sign of progress, and we must ensure everyones has access to them. ❌
- Computers are used widely in most countries now, and they are a sign of progress, so must ensure everyones has access to them.
- Computers are used widely in most countries now, and they are a sign of progress. We must ensure everyones has access to them.

لاحظ أن الجملة الأولى حرف العطف "and" مكرر، إذا فهي جملة غير صحيحة.

والجملة الثانية قمنا بتغيير أداة العطف الثانية "and" بـ "so"، ولاحظ إنها مكونة من Three Clauses، إذا فهي جملة صحيحة.

أما الجملة الثالثة فقمنا بتقسيمها إلى جملتين، الأولى مكونة من Two Clauses مربوطين بحرف العطف "and" والثانية مكونة من clause واحد فقط، إذا أول جملة تكون Simple Sentence والثانية Compound Sentence.



IELTS





Choose the correct answer

1- We listened eagerly, ________ he brought news of our families.

a) But
b) So
c) For

2- Kelly was a convicted criminal, ________ many people admired him.

a) So
b) And
c) Yet

3- I was feeling hungry, ________ I made myself a sandwich.

a) Yet
b) So
c) Nor

4- I don't expect children to be rude, ________ do I expect to be disobeyed.

a) Nor
b) For
c) But

5- She didn't speak to anyone, ________ nobody spoke to her.

a) Nor
b) But
c) And

6- They rushed to the hospital, ________ they were too late.

a) But
b) And
c) For

7- You can go shopping, ________ you can go camping.

a) And
b) Or
c) So

8- I take milk ________ sugar in my tea.

a) Nor
b) But
c) And

9- He's sick, ________ he's not going to school.

a) But
b) And
c) So

10- Sarah doesn't like apples, ________ does she like pears.

a) Nor
b) But
c) And



The Answer

1- for
2- yet
3- so
4- nor
5- and
6- but
7- or
8- and
9- so
10- nor

AMERICAN ENGLISH

Establish

set up on a firm or permanent basis

- The corporation was established in 1975.
- We need to establish a firm defense.

Established

successful for a long period of time and widely known

- The established artist started his journey when he was 14 years old.

Estimate (v)

roughly calculate or judge the value, number, quantity, or extent of.

Estimate (n)

a rough or approximate calculation

- I'm trying to estimate it's value.
- The number of patients is estimated at 2 Million.
- I estimate we only have 38 minutes.

Evident

clearly seen or understood; obvious

- His guilt was evident.
- Then it became evident that it might be possible.





IELTS 5

Evidence

the available facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid

- There was no evidence to prove his innocence.
- You have no evidence to support your claim.

Export

send (goods or services) to another place (ex. country) for sale

- Nearly all the rice produced was exported to Europe.
- I will not tolerate any further damage to our export operations.

Factor

a circumstance, fact, or influence that contributes to a result

- His skill was a factor in his employment.
- That might be a factor.

Finance

the management of large amounts of money, especially by governments or large companies

- The company's finance department has 12 members.
- You're a man of finance and politics.

Financial

relating to finance

- He hired an independent financial advisor.
- Well, this has been the biggest financial disaster of my career.







Formula

a list of ingredients with which something is made

a standard or accepted way of doing or making something (ex. mathematical rule)

- The formula for coke was a secret for a long time.
- May I see the formula?

Function (n)

an activity that is natural to or the purpose of a person or thing (purpose)

Function (v)

to carry on a function or be in action (Operate)

- Bridges perform the function of providing access across water.
- These pills will help your kidneys function a little better, sister

Identify

indicate who or what (someone or something) is

- The police couldn't identify the criminal.
- Are you confident that you can identify the people that want to harm me?

Income

money received, especially on a regular basis, for work or through investments

- They have an income of $50,000 a year.
- And it saves us over a trillion dollars without a single penny of taxpayer income.





Choose the correct answer

1- to start a company or organization that will continue for a long time / to discover or get proof of something

a) Establish
b) Estimate
c) Factor

2- to send goods to another country for sale

a) Finance
b) Function
c) Export

3- a standard or accepted way of doing or making something / mathematical rule

a) Estimate
b) Factor
c) Formula

4- money that is earned from doing work or received from investments

a) Finance
b) Income
c) Function

5- easily seen or understood; obvious

a) Evident
b) Identify
c) Analyse

6- a fact or situation which influences the result of something

a) Estimate
b) Factor
c) Formula

7- purpose

a) Function
b) Identify
c) Income

8- to guess the cost, size, value, etc. of something

a) Formula
b) Income
c) Estimate

9- to recognize someone or something and say or prove who or what they are

a) Establish
b) Formula
c) Identify

10- the monetary resources and affairs of a state, organization, or person / to provide funding for a person or organisation.

a) Export
b) Finance
c) Formula



Academic Word List

Establish

Disestablish
Disestablished
Disestablishes
Disestablishing
Disestablishment
Established
Establishes
Establishing
Establishment
Establishments

Estimate

Estimated
Estimates
Estimating
Estimation
Estimations
Over-estimate
Overestimate
Overestimated
Overestimates
Overestimating
Underestimate
Underestimated
Underestimates
underestimating

Evident

Evidenced
Evidence
Evidential
Evidently



IELTS



Export
Exported
Exporter
Exporters
Exporting
Exports

Factor
Factored
Factoring
Factors

Finance
Financed
Finances
Financial
Financially
Financier
Financiers
Financing

Formula
Formulae
Formulas
Formulate
Formulated
Formulating
Formulation
Formulations
Reformulate
Reformulated
Reformulating
Reformulation
Reformulations
Function
Functional
Functionally
Functioned
Functioning
Functions

Identify
Identifiable
Identification
Identified
Identifies
Identifying
Identities
Identity
Unidentifiable

Income
Incomes

The Answer



1- Establish
2- Export
3- Formula
4- Income
5- Evident
6- Factor
7- Function
8- Estimate
9- Identify
10- Finance





IELTS



طريق الـ Subordinating Conjunctions وهي تشبه أدوات الربط في اللغة العربية. Complex Sentences تتكون من Two Clauses أو أكثر، ولكن المقاطع بها تكون مربوطة ببعضها عن

Unless	If	As long as	While
Even if	As	Where	So that
After	Whenever	Once	As though
Until	In order to	As much as	That
Even though	As if	Wherever	Because
Although	Whereas	Since	Though
When	In case	As soon as	Before

- I went to bed **as soon as** he left **because** I was tired.
- Our children may not be properly educated **if** we don't spend more on schools.

Usage

To show time

After / When / Before / While / Until
As soon as

- I always eat **before** I go to bed.

To show place

If / Unless

- You can't go home, **unless** it's an emergency.

To show cause, reason or effect

Because / Since / So that

- I only drank that much water **because** I was thirsty.

To show condition

Where / Wherever

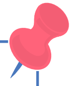
- He never eats **where** he sleeps.











يمكن ان نبدأ الجملة بـ Subordinating Conjunctions.

- When you finish work, let's meet.

Compound-Complex Sentences يتكون من Compound or Simple Sentence + Complex Sentence.

- I ate alot when I got home, but I was still hungry.

Choose the correct answer

1- I'm staying in ________ it's past curfew.
a) When
b) Because
c) Unless

2- Please let me know ________ you find out.
a) Although
b) As if
c) If

3- You will recognize her ________ you see her.
a) As much as
b) Now that
c) When

4- He didn't complain at all ________ he could keep his job.
a) Even though
b) So that
c) Until

5- Did she say anything ________ she left?
a) After
b) While
c) Before

6- I met them ________ we were in Paris.
a) Where
b) When
c) Wherever

7- They must turn to the left ________ they pass the town.
a) As soon as
b) As long as
c) Because

8- They will not pass the math exam ________ they work harder.
a) Because
b) Unless
c) If

9- I hate broccoli ________ I hate cauliflower.

a) As long as
b) Because
c) As much as

10- You can keep my notebook ________ you need it.

a) As much as
b) As long as
c) Unless

The Answer



1- Because
2- If
3- When
4- So that
5- Before
6- When
7- As soon as
8- Unless
9- As much as
10- As long as



Indicate

to point out or point to something

- The president indicated his willingness to use force against the rebels
- The soil samples indicate that she's been buried for thirty years.

Individual

a single person or thing

- His accomplishment was an individual effort.
- The desired result is that the individual will feel those effects.

Interpret

to explain or tell the meaning of something

- The evidence is difficult to interpret.
- How are we to interpret that?

Interpretation

the action of explaining the meaning of something

- He specializes in the interpretation of data.
- They're just an interpretation. They're not a record.

Involve

have or include something or someone as an important part

- Her job involves a lot of travelling.
- John, I tried not to involve you.

Issue

an important topic or problem for debate or discussion

- I have issues with his behavior
- Immigration was not an issue on which we fought.

Labor

work, especially physical work

- Industry needs labor for production
- They need us to work in the factories, in the labor camps.

Legal

relating to the law

- They claimed that it had all been legal.
- You›re referring to your recent legal problems.

Legislate

to make or enact laws

- They are attempting to legislate morality.
- It seems to me an intelligent country would legislate a second such gift giving holiday.

Legislation

laws, considered collectively or the act of enacting laws

- The main function of Congress is legislation.
- Our legislation favours divorce, but our social customs don't.

Major

important, serious, or significant

- The use of drugs is a major problem.
- That would be a major mistake.

Method

a particular way of doing something

- Their teaching method tries to adapt lessons to each student.
- This is why no one can detect his method.



Choose the correct answer

1- A single person or thing

a) Individual
b) Involve
c) Labour

2- A particular way of doing something

a) Interpret
b) Labour
c) Method

3- Laws, considered collectively or the act of enacting laws

a) Legal
b) Legislation
c) Major

4- To explain or tell the meaning of something

a) Interpret
b) Indicate
c) Method

5- A subject or problem which people are thinking and talking about / to produce or provide something official

a) Legislation
b) Method
c) Issue

6- To include someone or something in something

a) Involve
b) Indicate
c) Legal



IELTS



7- **More important, bigger or more serious**

a) Interpret
b) Major
c) Issue

8- **To point out or point to something**

a) Indicate
b) Major
c) Method

9- **Practical work involving physical effort / workers**

a) Individual
b) Involve
c) Labour

10- **Relating to the law.**

a) Legal
b) Legislation
c) Legislate



Academic Word List

Indicate

Indicated
Indicates
Indicating
Indication
Indications
Indicative
Indicator
Indicators

Individual

Individualised
Individuality
Individualism
Individualist
Individualists
Individualistic
Individually
Individuals

Interpret

Interpretation
Interpretations
Interpretative
Interpreted
Interpreting
Interpretive
Interprets
Misinterpret
Misinterpretation
Misinterpretations
Misinterpreted
Misinterpreting
Misinterprets
Reinterpret
Reinterpreted
Reinterprets
Reinterpreting
Reinterpretation
Reinterpretations

Involve

Involved
Involvement
Involves
Involving
Uninvolved

Issue

Issued
Issues
Issuing

Labour

Labor
Labored
Labors
Laboured
Labouring
Labours



IELTS



Legal	Legislate	Major	Method
Illegal	Legislated	Majorities	Methodical
Illegality	Legislates	Majority	Methodological
Illegally	Legislating		Methodologies
Legality	Legislation		Methodology
Legally	Legislative		Methods
	Legislator		
	Legislators		
	Legislature		

The Answer



1- Individual
2- Method
3- Legislation
4- Interpret
5- Issue
6- Involve
7- Major
8- Indicate
9- Labour
10- Legal





IELTS 8

Occur

happen; take place

- The accident occurred at about 3.30 p.m.
- For the first time in twenty-six years, a total solar eclipse will occur in the United States.

Percent

one part in a hundred

- Their sales may be down nineteen percent (19%).
- Only about one percent of us survived.

Period

the completion of a cycle, a series of events, or a single action / a length or portion of time

- He had long periods of depression.
- It's been a difficult period.

Policy

a course of action adopted or proposed by an organization or individual

- The government has recently adopted questionable economic policies.
- You know my policy, Gerry.

Principle

a comprehensive and fundamental law, doctrine, or assumption

- Many people struggle to be true to their own principles.
- That's a pretty important principle I'd like you to start learning, Nick.

Proceed

begin a course of action or do something after something else

- The council will proceed with their initial plan.
- Proceed according to the rule of law.

Procedure

an established or official way of doing something

- His injury needs a surgical procedure.
- We don›t have a procedure for that, do we?

Process

a series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end

- Military operations could jeopardize the peace process.
- We›ve taken the first step in the process.

Require

to demand as necessary or essential

- The occasion requires formal dress.
- I will require the assistance of two volunteers.

Research

careful or diligent search or examination

- She conducts research into the causes of Alzheimer›s disease.
- For research purposes, of course.

Respond

say something in reply

- The chairman has responded to the criticism.
- Then you also know I don't respond well to threats.

Response

a verbal or written answer

- He got a response to his letter.



Choose the correct answer

1- A basic idea or rule that explains or controls how something happens or works

a) Policy
b) Principle
c) Procedure

2- A length of time

a) Percent
b) Period
c) Process

3- A series of actions that you take in order to achieve a result

a) Procedure
b) Process
c) Research

4- A detailed study of a subject, especially in order to discover (new) information or reach a (new) understanding

a) Require
b) Research
c) Respond







5- To need or make necessary

a) Policy
b) Principle
c) Require

6- To happen (especially of accidents and other unexpected events)

a) Occur
b) Process
c) Respond

7- For or out of every 100, shown by the symbol %

a) Percent
b) Period
c) Research

8- A set of ideas or a plan of what to do in particular situations that has been agreed officially by a group of people, a business organization, a government or a political party

a) Policy
b) Principle
c) Procedure

9- To say or do something as a reaction to something that has been said or done

a) Procedure
b) Require
c) Respond

10- A set of actions which is the official or accepted way of doing something

a) Policy
b) Principle
c) Procedure





Academic Word List

Occur
Occurred
Occurrence
Occurrences
Occurring
Occurs
Reoccur
Reoccurred
Reoccurring
Reoccurs

Percent
Percentage
Percentages

Period
Periodic
Periodical
Periodically
Periodicals
Periods

Policy
Policies

Principle
Principled
Principles
Unprincipled

Proceed
Procedural
Procedure
Procedures
Proceeded
Proceeding
Proceedings
Proceeds

Process
Processed
Processes
Processing

Require
Required
Requirement
Requirements
Requires
Requiring

Research
Researched
Researcher
Researchers
Researches
Researching

Respond
Responded
Respondent
Respondents
Responding
Responds
Response
Responses
Responsive
Responsiveness
Unresponsive





IELTS



The Answer

1- Principle
2- Period
3- Process
4- Research
5- Require
6- Occur
7- Percent
8- Policy
9- Respond
10- Procedure

AMERICAN ENGLISH



IELTS



Writing

Academic Writing Task 1

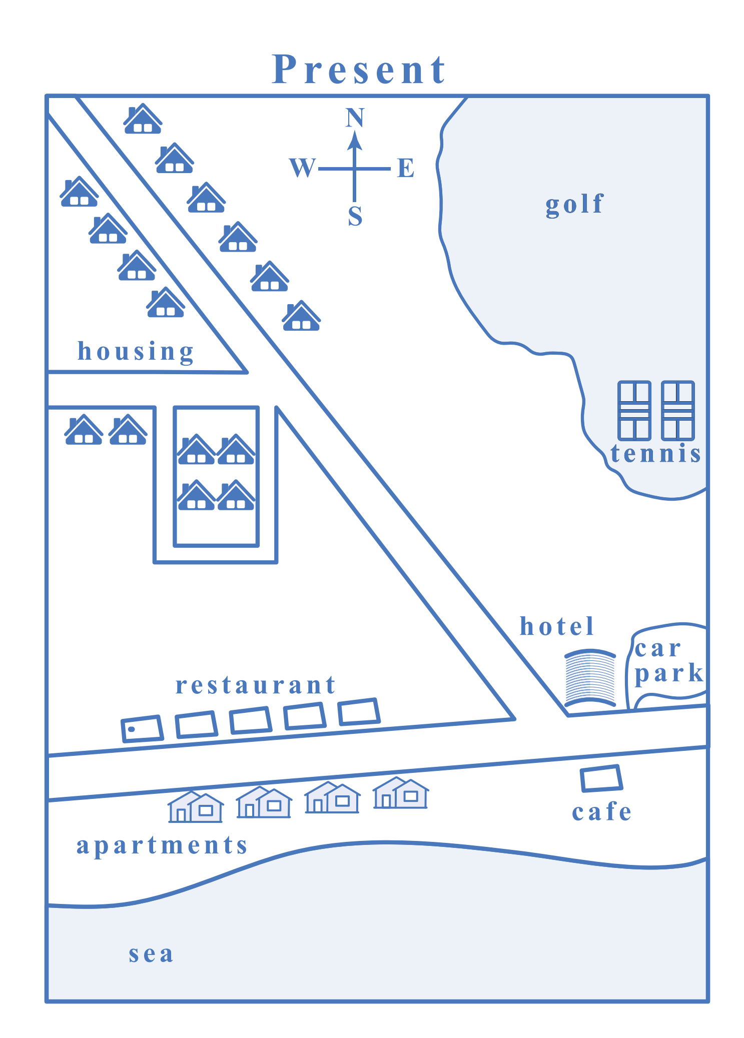
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

> *The map below shows the development of the village of Ryemouth between 1995 and present.*
>
> *Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.*

Write at least 150 words.

1995

N
W
E
S
farmland
housing
forest park
hotel
shop
cafe
fish market
sea
fishing port











Listening

Questions 1-4

Complete the notes below:

Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** for each answer.

NOTES ON SPORTS CLUB

Example	Answer
Name of club:	*Kingswell*

Facilities available:

1 ....

2 ....

Classes available:

3 ....

Additional facility:

4 ....















Questions 5 - 8

Complete the notes below:

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO NUMBERS*** for each answer.

MEMBERSHIP SCHEMES

Type	Use of facilities	Cost of classes	Times	Joining fee	Annual subscription fee
Gold	All	Free	Any time	£250	**5.** £....
Silver	All	**6.** £...	**7.** From ..... to	£225	£300
Bronze	Restricted	£3	From 10:30 to 3:30 weekdays only	£50	**8.** £....

Questions 9 and 10

Complete the sentences below:

Write ***ONE WORD ONLY*** for each answer.

9. To join the centre, you need to book an instructor's ....

10. To book a trial session, speak to David .... (0458 95311).



Air Rage

(A) The first recorded case of an airline passenger turning seriously violent during a flight, a phenomenon now widely known as "air rage", happened in 1947 on a flight from Havana to Miami. A drunk man assaulted another passenger and bit a flight attendant. However, the man escaped punishment because it was not then clear under whose legal control a crime committed on the plane was, the country where the plane was registered or the country where the crime was committed. In 1963, at the Tokyo convention, it was decided that the laws of the country where the plane is registered take precedence.

(B) The frequency of air rage has expanded out of proportion to the growth of air travel. Until recently few statistics were gathered about air rage, but those that have been indicate that passengers are increasingly likely to cause trouble or engage in violent acts. For example, in 1998 there were 266 air rage incidents out of approximately four million passengers, a 400% increase from 1995. In the same period American Airlines showed a 200% rise. Air travel is predicted to rise by 5% internationally by 2010 leading to increased airport congestion. This, coupled with the flying public's increased aggression, means that air rage may become a major issue in coming years.

(C) Aside from discomfort and disruption, air rage poses some very real dangers to flying. The most extreme of these is when out of control passengers enter the cockpit. This has actually happened on a number of occasions, the worst of which have resulted in the death and injury of pilots or the intruder taking control of the plane, almost resulting in crashes. In addition, berserk passengers sometimes attempt to open the emergency doors while in flight, putting the whole aircraft in danger. These are extreme examples and cases of air rage more commonly result in physical assaults on fellow passengers and crew such as throwing objects, punching, stabbing or scalding with hot coffee.

(D) The causes of air rage are not known for certain, but it is generally thought that factors include: passenger behavior and personality, the physical environment and changes in society. A recent study has identified the issues that start the incidents to be as follows.

Alcohol	25%
Seating	16%
Smoking	10%
Carry on luggage	9%
Flight attendants	8%
Food	5%

(E) One of the major causes seems to be the passenger's behavior or their personality. Fear of flying and the feeling of powerlessness associated with flying can lead to irritable or aggressive passengers. Also, alcohol consumed on a plane pressurized to 8000ft affects the drinker more quickly and the effects are stronger. Many people do not take account of this and drinking may increase any negative reaction to the flying environment they have, which, combined with the lowering of their inhibitions, may cause air rage. Smoking withdrawal, which some liken in severity to opiate withdrawal, is another major cause of air rage incidents. Passengers caught smoking in the toilets occasionally assault flight attendants and have been known to start fires. When conflicts occur in these conditions, they can escalate into major incidents if the passenger has a violent personality or a fear of flying and because of the enclosed nature of a plane offers no option of retreat as would be natural in a "fight or flight" reaction.

(F) Some people feel that the physical environment of a plane can lead to air rage. Seats on most airlines have become smaller in recent years as airlines try to increase profits. This leads to uncomfortable and irritated passengers. Also, space for carry on luggage is often very small. Because up to 8% of checked in luggage is lost, misdirected or stolen, passengers have been trying to fit larger carry on items into these small storage areas and this can lead to disputes that can escalate into air rage. Airlines could also be to blame by raising passengers' expectations too high with their marketing and advertising. Many air rage incidents start when disappointed passengers demand to be reseated. Finally, there is some evidence to show that low oxygen levels can raise aggression level and make people feel more desperate. Airlines have lowered oxygen levels to save money. Now the level of oxygen in the air that the pilots breathe is ten times higher than in cabin class.

(G) Another reason that has been suggested is that society is getting ruder and less patient. The increased congestion at airports, longer queues and increased delays have only added to this. In addition, some air rage incidents have been linked to the demanding nature of high achieving business people, who do not like people telling them what to do and resent the power that the cabin staff have over them. For them, a flight attendant is a waiter or waitress who should do what the passenger wants.

(H) The strongest calls for action to control air rage have come from pilots and aircrew. The International Transport Workers' Federation argues that there are too many loopholes that let people escape punishment and that the penalties are too light. They want to notify all passengers of the penalties for air rage before taking off, rather than after the passenger begins to cause serious problems, when it may be too late. The Civil Aviation Organisation has been organizing international cooperation and penalties have increased in recent years. The most severe punishment so far has been a 51 month jail sentence, a fine to pay for the jet fuel used and 200 hours community service for a man who attempted to enter the cockpit and to open the emergency door of a domestic US flight.

(I) Various other measures are being used to control air rage. Air crew are getting training on how to calm passengers and how to predict where incidents might result in air rage and take action to prevent this. Other measures include, strengthening doors to stop people entering the cockpit, training crew in the use of plastic restraints to tie down unruly passengers and having pilots divert their planes if passengers cause problems. Banning passengers who are guilty of air rage from flying has also been tried to a lesser extent.

Questions 1 - 8

The IELTS reading sample passage has nine paragraphs A – I.

From the list below choose the most suitable headings for B – I.

Write the appropriate number (i – xiv) beside the boxes 1 – 8 on your answer sheet.

Note: There are more headings than paragraphs, so you do not have to use them all.

List of headings

i. A decline in the tolerance of passengers.
ii. Disproportionate growth.
iii. Pilots and aircrew cooperate.
iv. Additional action.
v. Smaller seats are the norm.
vi. Laying the blame with the airlines
vii. Origins.
viii. A major threat to travel.
ix. Demands for change.
x. Business people fly more.
xi. New research pinpoints the causes.
xii. The pace of life.
xiii. Passenger at the root of the problems.
xiv. Personal experience.

Example:

Paragraph A	Answer: vii

1. Paragraph B
2. Paragraph C
3. Paragraph D
4. Paragraph E
5. Paragraph F
6. Paragraph G
7. Paragraph H
8. Paragraph I

IELTS Reading Sample: Questions 9 – 14

Do the following statements agree with the information in the reading sample text? Mark them as follows.

TRUE - if the statement agrees with the information in the text.

FALSE - if the statement does not agree with the information in the text.

NOT GIVEN - if there is no information on this in the text.

9. In the first case of air rage, one of the reasons the man was not punished was because the plane was not registered.
10. The statistics on air rage were collected by private monitoring groups.
11. The second most common catalyst for incidents is problems with seating.
12. The environment in a plane makes disagreements more likely to become serious problems.
13. Airlines have been encouraging passengers to bring more items onboard as carry-on luggage.
14. There have been no attempts to ban passengers with a history of air rage.







IELTS Writing Answer Sheet – TASK 1

0181938742

Candidate Name

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Module (shade one box) Academic General Training

Test date D D M M Y Y Y Y

TASK 1

The map shows how a village called Ryemouth has developed over the last twenty-five years. There have been several changes, the most noticeable being the increases in accommodation, the elimination of the fishing industry, and the introduction of sports facilities.

In 1995, to the south of the village where the sea is, there was previously a fishing industry, with a fishing port and quite a large fish market as well. Next to this was a small cafe. On the other side of the road running by the sea stood a line of five shops and a hotel, while situated in the north east part of the village was farmland and a park with trees. The main housing of the village was located in the north west around a main road that runs from the coastal road, with twelve houses, four of them encircled by a smaller side-street.

Do not write below this line








IELTS



Turning to the present day map, it can be seen that the fishing facilities have all gone, being replaced by four apartments, and the shops have become restaurants. The cafe remains, as does the hotel, along with parking facilities which it did not have before. Having been converted into a golf course, the farmland has now gone, while the forest park has been removed to make way for tennis courts. Although the old houses remain, new ones have been built, along with a new road with two new houses beside it.

Do not write below this line

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Candidate Number:						
Examiner 2 Number:						

TA		CC		LR		GRA	

Underlength	No. of words	Penalty

Off-topic	Memorised	Illegible

Candidate Number:						
Examiner 1 Number:						

TA		CC		LR		GRA	

Underlength	No. of words	Penalty

Off-topic	Memorised	Illegible







IELTS Listening Answer Sheet

Centre number:

Pencil must be used to complete this sheet.

Please write your **full name** in CAPITAL letters on the line below:

Then write your six digit Candidate number in the boxes and shade the number in the grid on the right.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Test date (shade ONE box for the day, ONE box for the month and ONE box for the year):

Day: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Month: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 **Year** (last 2 digits): 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

		Marker use only			Marker use only
1	(a) Keep-fit (studio)	✓ 1 ✗	21		✓ 21 ✗
2	Swimming	✓ 2 ✗	22		✓ 22 ✗
3	yoga (classes)	✓ 3 ✗	23		✓ 23 ✗
4	(a) salad bar	✓ 4 ✗	24		✓ 24 ✗
5	500	✓ 5 ✗	25		✓ 25 ✗
6	1	✓ 6 ✗	26		✓ 26 ✗
7	10 (am), 4.30 (pm)	✓ 7 ✗	27		✓ 27 ✗
8	180	✓ 8 ✗	28		✓ 28 ✗
9	assessment	✓ 9 ✗	29		✓ 29 ✗
10	Kynchley	✓ 10 ✗	30		✓ 30 ✗
11		✓ 11 ✗	31		✓ 31 ✗
12		✓ 12 ✗	32		✓ 32 ✗
13		✓ 13 ✗	33		✓ 33 ✗
14		✓ 14 ✗	34		✓ 34 ✗
15		✓ 15 ✗	35		✓ 35 ✗
16		✓ 16 ✗	36		✓ 36 ✗
17		✓ 17 ✗	37		✓ 37 ✗
18		✓ 18 ✗	38		✓ 38 ✗
19		✓ 19 ✗	39		✓ 39 ✗
20		✓ 20 ✗	40		✓ 40 ✗

Marker 2 Initials		Marker 1 Initials		Band Score		Listening Total	



IELTS

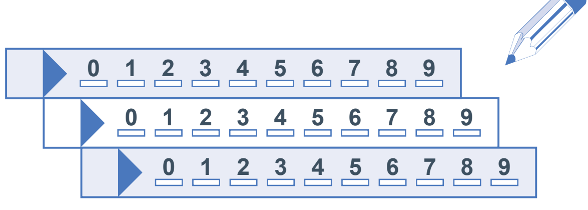


Please write your **full name** in CAPITAL letters on the line below:

Please write your Candidate number on the line below:

Please write your three digit language code in the boxes and shade the numbers in the grid on the right.





Are you: Female? Male?

Reading Reading Reading Reading Reading Reading

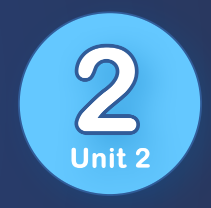
Module taken (shade one box): Academic General Training

		Marker use only			Marker use only
1	Paragraph B–ii	✓ 1 ✗	21		✓ 21 ✗
2	Paragraph C–viii	✓ 2 ✗	22		✓ 22 ✗
3	Paragraph D–xi	✓ 3 ✗	23		✓ 23 ✗
4	Paragraph E–xiii	✓ 4 ✗	24		✓ 24 ✗
5	Paragraph F–vi	✓ 5 ✗	25		✓ 25 ✗
6	Paragraph G–i	✓ 6 ✗	26		✓ 26 ✗
7	Paragraph H–ix	✓ 7 ✗	27		✓ 27 ✗
8	Paragraph I–v	✓ 8 ✗	28		✓ 28 ✗
9	False (Para. **A**: The plane was registered, but it was not clear where is was registered)	✓ 9 ✗	29		✓ 29 ✗
10	Not given (Para. **B**: It doesn't say who collected them)	✓ 10 ✗	30		✓ 30 ✗
11	True (Para. **D**: This is given in the table)	✓ 11 ✗	31		✓ 31 ✗
12	True (Para **F**: The 'physical environment' makes things worse)	✓ 12 ✗	32		✓ 32 ✗
13	Not given (It doesn't mention this)	✓ 13 ✗	33		✓ 33 ✗
14	False (Para. **I**: They have tried to ban passengers who have been involved in air rage before)	✓ 14 ✗	34		✓ 34 ✗
15		✓ 15 ✗	35		✓ 35 ✗
16		✓ 16 ✗	36		✓ 36 ✗
17		✓ 17 ✗	37		✓ 37 ✗
18		✓ 18 ✗	38		✓ 38 ✗
19		✓ 19 ✗	39		✓ 39 ✗
20		✓ 20 ✗	40		✓ 40 ✗

Marker 2 Initials		Marker 1 Initials		Band Score		Reading Total	









Tips and Tricks

الصعوبات التي يمكن أن تواجهك في اختيار الإجابة في سؤال الاستماع

سماع الكلمات:

أغلب الحالات في السؤال السماعي عندما تري الاختيارات ونركز على سماع الكلمة التي تكون ضمن الاختيارات في الإجابة، هذه الطريقة تجعلنا لا نركز على باقي الكلام وهذه نقطة مهمة جدًا لأننا لن نجد دائمًا الإجابات مباشرةً. إذا سنلتزم بسماع الكلام بإنتباه ولا نركز على سماع الكلمات الموجودة ضمن الاختيارات فقط.

إعادة الصياغة والمرادفات (Paraphrases and Synonyms):

لن نجد دائمًا الإجابات التي أمامنا مثل الجزء السماعي، فممكن ان نجد المقطع الصوتي (التراك) الذي نسمعه به مرادفات للكلام بدلًا من الكلمات في الاختيارات أو في السؤال مباشرةً.

اختلاف الترتيب:

لن نجد دائمًا الشخص الذي يتحدث في المقطع الصوتي (التراك) يتكلم عن النقاط بنفس الترتيب الذي نراه أمامنا في السؤال أو الإختيارات.

Thank you for coming to my talk this evening. It's nice to see so many people in the audience. For those of you who don't know very much about PS Camping, let me start by giving you some background information about the company.

The company started twenty-five years ago. It actually started as a retail chain selling camping equipment, and then twenty years ago, it bought a small number of campsites in the UK, and began offering camping holidays. The company grew rapidly and has been providing holidays in continental Europe for the last fifteen years.

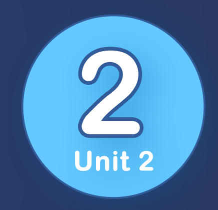
1. PS Camping has been organising holidays for ________.

A. 15 years
B. 20 years
C. 25 years









If you book a camping holiday with us, you'll have a choice of over three hundred sites. In Italy we have some 64 sites that we either own, or have exclusive use of. France is where we have the majority of sites, and we currently have a project to expand into Switzerland. We also have a number of sites in Northern Spain, particularly the mountainous region of Picos de Europa. We've upgraded all these Spanish sites, and improved them considerably from their original three-star rating.

2. The company has most camping sites in ________.

A. France
B. Italy
C. Switzerland

The Answer

1. B

إذا كان تركيزك على سماع الكلمة الصحيحة فقط في التراك فسيختلط عليك الأمر ولن تعرف الإجابة الصحيحة، ستلاحظ أن كلهم سنوات وكلاهما متوفرين في التراك والاختيارات، ستلاحظ أن السؤال تم إعادة صياغته في التراك لأنه ليس به أي جزء يقول فيه المتحدث "Organising holidays" ولكنه يقول "Began offering holidays" و "Providing holidays" وهذه النقطة قد تشتتك لأننا نريد أن نحدد أيهما تتوافق مع السؤال لتحديد الإجابة الصحيحة، وستلاحظ أيضًا أن ترتيب الإجابات مختلف عن الترتيب في التراك.

لذلك لا بد أن تعطي كامل تركيزك على كل كلمة تقال بخصوص السنوات، فستجد كلام محدد في التراك سيدلك على الاختيار الصحيح للإجابة مثلما يلي:

A. 15 years *(has been providing holidays in continental Europe for the last fifteen years)*

B. 20 years *(twenty years ago, it bought a small number of campsites in the UK, and began offering camping holidays)*

C. 25 years *(The company started twenty five years ago)*

2. A

ستلاحظ أيضًا في هذا السؤال ان كل الاختيارات مذكورة في التراك، ومثلما قلنا أنك يجب أن تعطي كامل إنتباهك لسماع التراك بتركيز حتى تختار الإجابة الصحيحة.

إذا فعلت ذلك ستعرف أن الإجابة الصحيح هي A لأن التراك يعيد صياغة " Most camping sites" ويقول " Majority of sites".

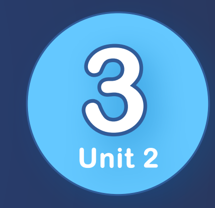












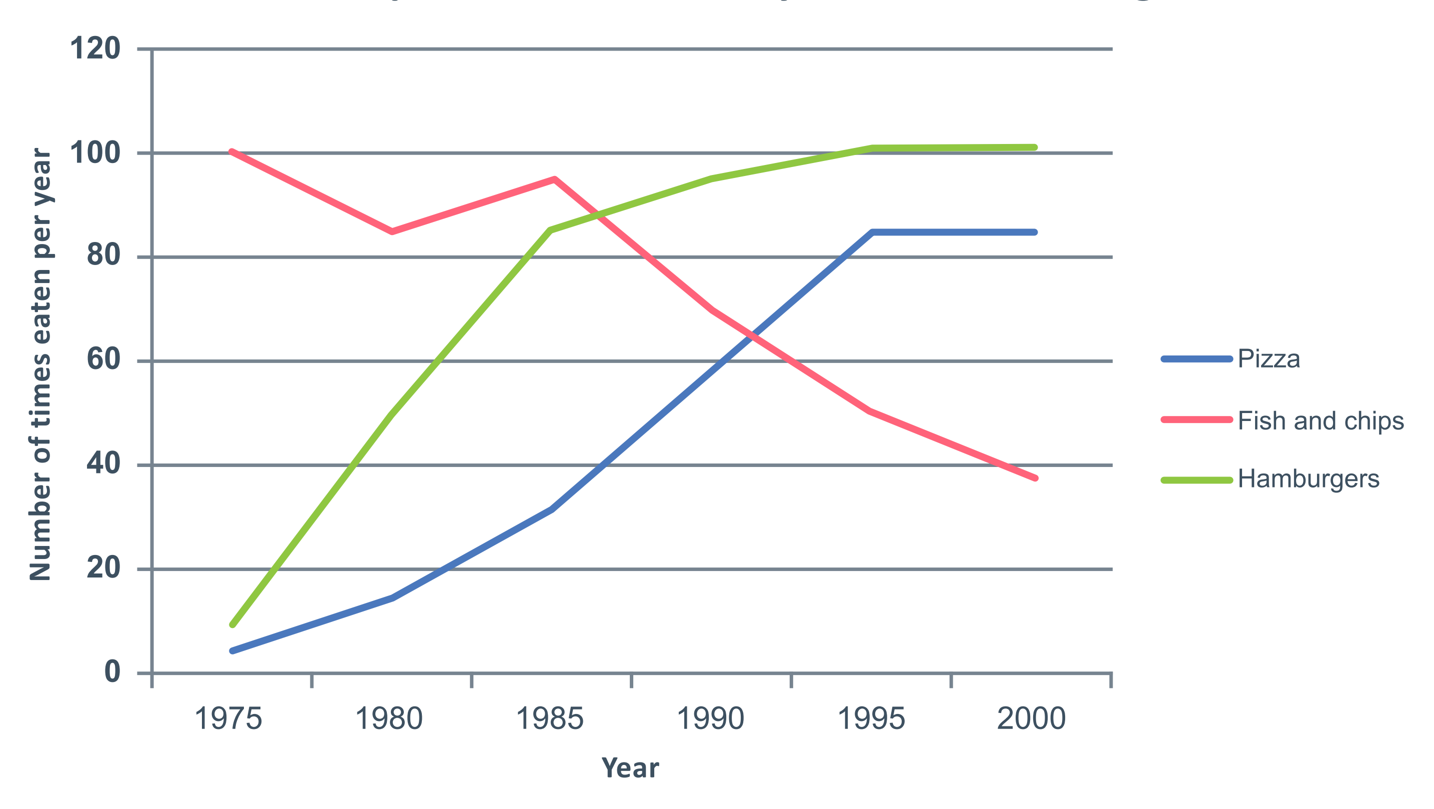
Academic Writing Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The line graph below shows changes in the amount and type of fast food consumed by Australian teenagers from 1975 to 2000.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.







Tips and Tricks

لتكوين الموضوع نحتاج 3 نقاط أساسية وهي:

1. تقديم الرسم البياني.
2. إعطاء نظرة عامة.
3. توفير التفاصيل.

- **تقديم الرسم البياني:**

يجب أن نبدأ الموضوع بجملة أو أتنين لهم علاقة بالرسم البياني الموضح، ولعمل ذلك يمكن أن نستخدم ال paraphrasing الذي تكلمنا عنها في الدرس السابق. visit the link →

إذا سنعيد صياغة عنوان الرسم البياني فنقول مثلا:

The line graph compares the fast food consumption of teenagers in Australia between 1975 and 2000, a period of 25 years.

- **إعطاء نظرة عامة:**

في هذه النقطة سنحتاج لتوضيح الاتجاه الأساسي الموجود في الرسم البياني، في هذه الجزئية نحتاج لتوفير بعض التفاصيل وليس الكثير منها (وصف الرسم البياني بشكل عام)، فيوجد مثلا في الرسم البياني شيء ملحوظ وهو أن هناك نوع واحد بالتحديد فقط شهرته على مدار فترة معينة حيث أن النوعين الآخرين زاد استهلاكهما، وهذا بالضبط ما نقصده بالنظرة العامة.

إذا سنشرح الإتجاه الأساسي أو الشي الملحوظ في الرسم البياني، فيمكن أن نقول:

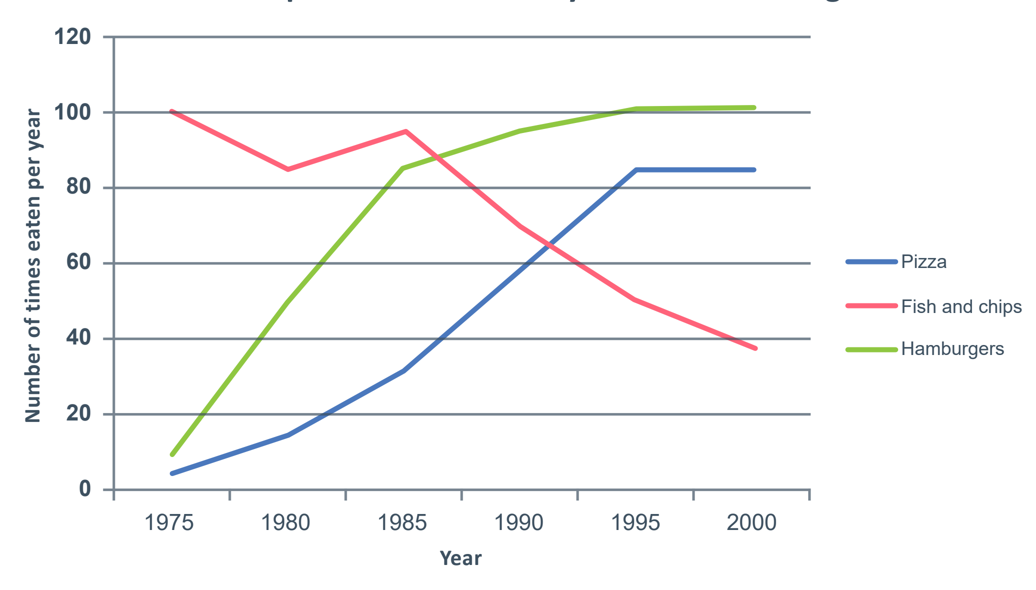
Overall, the consumption of fish and chips declined over the period, whereas the amount of pizza and hamburgers that were eaten increased.

مثلما لاحظت لقد قمنا بتوفير نظرة عاملة ولم نقم بكتابة تفاصيل كثيرة، ويمكنك أن تستخدمها كخاتمة للموضع أو في أول الموضوع، فالأمر يرجع إليك على حسب نظرتك واختيارك.

- **توفير التفاصيل:**

أما في هذه النقطة نستطع توضيح وشرح التفاصيل اللازمة بكل اريحية مع مراعاة الالتزام بالنقاط الأساسية للموضوع والاشارة إلى البيانات المتوفرة معنا في الرسم البياني.

ومن أهم الأشياء التي نريدها لجمع المعلومات المتوفرة التي أمامنا على أساس نمطي، سنحتاج لتحديد الأشياء المتشابهة والمختلفة في الرسم البياني التالي:



مثلما وضحنا في النظرة العامة أن استهلاك الـ Fish and chips قل على مدار الوقت في حيث ان استهلاك البيتزا والـ Hamburgers زاد، فسنلاحظ أن هناك نمط أو شيء مشترك بين البيتزا والـ Hamburger وعلى هذا الأساس نقدر نجمع معلوماتنا في groups ونقوم بتركيز فقرة من موضوعنا على الـFish and chips .

إذا الفقرة الأولى عن Fish and chips:

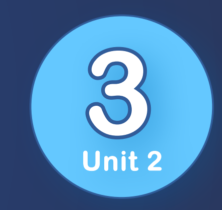
In 1975, the most popular fast food with Australian teenagers was fish and chips, being eaten 100 times a year. This was far higher than Pizza and hamburgers, which were consumed approximately 5 times a year. However, apart from a brief rise again from 1980 to 1985, the consumption of fish and chips gradually declined over the 25-year timescale to finish at just under 40.

والفقرة الثانية عن Pizza and hamburgers:

In sharp contrast to this, teenagers ate the other two fast foods at much higher levels. Pizza consumption increased gradually until it overtook the consumption of fish and chips in 1990. It then levelled off from 1995 to 2000. The biggest rise was seen in hamburgers as the occasions they were eaten increased sharply throughout the 1970's and 1980's, exceeding that of fish and chips in 1985. It finished at the same level that fish and chips began, with consumption at 100 times a year.







TASK 1

The line graph compares the fast food consumption of teenagers in Australia between 1975 and 2000, a period of 25 years. Overall, the consumption of fish and chips declined over the period, whereas the amount of pizza and hamburgers that were eaten increased.

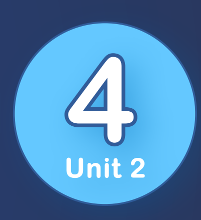
In 1975, the most popular fast food with Australian teenagers was fish and chips, being eaten 100 times a year. This was far higher than Pizza and hamburgers, which were consumed approximately 5 times a year. However, apart from a brief rise again from 1980 to 1985, the consumption of fish and chips gradually declined over the 25 year timescale to finish at just under 40.

In sharp contrast to this, teenagers ate the other two fast foods at much higher levels. Pizza consumption increased gradually until it overtook the consumption of fish and chips in 1990. It then levelled off from 1995 to 2000. The biggest rise was seen in hamburgers as the occasions they were eaten increased sharply throughout the 1970's and 1980's, exceeding that of fish and chips in 1985. It finished at the same level that fish and chips began, with consumption at 100 times a year.





IELTS





Tips and Tricks

تتراوح عدد كلمات قطعة القراءة ما بين 600 لـ 800 كلمة، وهناك 3 أنواع من الأسئلة:

1. Choose
2. Complete
3. True / False / Not Given

توفيق العنوان المناسب للفقرة المناسبة

هذا النوع من الأسئلة يمكن أن يقابلك في الاختبار، لذلك لاختيار عنوان مناسب أتبع الآتي:

1. قراءة العناوين المتوفرة.
2. قراءة أول فقرة.
3. قراءة الـ topic sentence بعناية لأن في أغلب الحالات سنحتاج لقراءة الـ topic sentence فقط قبل ما نعرف إذا كانت هذه الفقرة المناسبة ام لا.
4. الانتقال إلى الفقرة التالية في حالة عدم تناسب العنوان مع الـ topic
5. في حالة توفر عنوانين محتملين سنكتب الاجابتين ثم نختار عنوان منهم لاستبعاده لفقرة مناسبة أكثر.

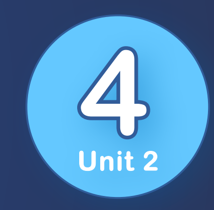
بعض النقاط الهامة:

- يوجد هناك دائمًا اختيارات عناوين أكثر من الفقرات الموجودة في القطعة.
- كن حريصًا من المرادفات، مثل الجزء السماعي لن تجد دائمًا الكلمات الموجودة في الفقرة متوافقة 100% مع الكلمات المستخدمة في العنوان.
- تواجد اسم أو كلمة معينة في الفقرة والعنوان لا يعني ان هذه الإجابة الصحيحة، ستحتاج لقراءة الفقرة بعناية لتحديد العنوان المناسب، لا تختار اجابتك اعتمادًا على تشابه الكلمات.









Yoruba Town

A. The Yoruba people of Nigeria classify their towns in two ways. Permanent towns with their own governments are called "ilu", whereas temporary settlements, set up to support work in the country are "aba". Although ilu tend to be larger than aba, the distinction is not one of size, some aba are large, while declining ilu can be small, but of purpose. There is no "typical" Yoruba town, but some features are common to most towns.

B. In the 19th century most towns were heavily fortified and the foundations of these walls are sometimes visible. Collecting tolls to enter and exit through the walls was a major source of revenue for the old town rulers, as were market fees. The markets were generally located centrally and in small towns, while in large towns there were permanent stands made of corrugated iron or concrete. The market was usually next to the local ruler's palace.

C. The palaces were often very large. In the 1930's, the area of Oyo's palace covered 17 acres, and consisted of a series of courtyards surrounded by private and public rooms. After colonisation, many of the palaces were completely or partially demolished. Often the rulers built two storey houses for themselves using some of the palace grounds for government buildings.

D. The town is divided into different sections. In some towns these are regular, extending out from the center of the town like spokes on a wheel, while in others, where space is limited, they are more random. The different areas are further divided into compounds called "ile". These vary in size considerably from single dwellings to up to thirty houses. They tend to be larger in the North. Large areas are devoted to government administrative buildings. Newer developments such as industrial or commercial areas or apartment housing for civil servants tend to be built on the edge of the town.

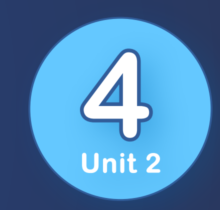
E. Houses are rectangular and either have a courtyard in the center or the rooms come off a central corridor. Most social life occurs in the courtyard. They are usually built of hardened mud and have roofs of corrugated iron or, in the countryside, thatch. Buildings of this material are easy to alter, either by knocking down rooms or adding new ones. And can be improved by coating the walls with cement. Richer people often build their houses of concrete blocks and, if they can afford to, build two storey houses. Within compounds there can be quite a mixture of building types. Younger well-educated people may have well furnished houses while their older relatives live in mud walled buildings and sleep on mats on the floor.

F. The builder or the most senior man gets a room either near the entrance or, in a two storied house, next to the balcony. He usually has more than one room. Junior men get a room each and there are separate rooms for teenage boys and girls to sleep in. Younger children sleep with their mothers. Any empty rooms are used as storage, let out or, if they face the street, used as shops.

G. Amenities vary. In some towns most of the population uses communal water taps and only the rich have piped water, in others piped water is more normal. Some areas have toilets, but bucket toilets are common with waste being collected by a "night soil man". Access to water and electricity are key political issues.







List of Paragraph Headings

i. Town Facilities
ii. Colonisation
iii. Urban divisions
iv. Architectural home styles
v. Types of settlements
vi. Historical foundations
vii. Domestic arrangements
viii. City defenses
ix. The residences of the rulers
x. Government buildings

Match the heading with the paragraph

Example: Paragraph A **Answer: v**

1. Paragraph B

2. Paragraph C

3. Paragraph D

4. Paragraph E

5. Paragraph F

6. Paragraph G

Paragraph Headings Answer Discussion

Paragraph B

(vi) - Historical foundations

B. In the 19th century most towns were heavily fortified and the foundations of these walls are sometimes visible. Collecting tolls to enter and exit through the walls was a major source of revenue for the old town rulers, as were market fees. The markets were generally located centrally and in small towns, while in large towns there were permanent stands made of corrugated iron or concrete. The market was usually next to the local ruler's palace.

Explanation

In this first question, the word 'foundation' is in the topic sentence. This does not automatically make 'vi' the correct answer. However, it is a good reason to flag this up as a possibility. The heading also refers to 'history', so the reference to '19th century' in the topic sentence tells us the paragraph is about the history. A quick skim of the paragraph confirms this.

Paragraph C

(ix) - The residences of the rulers

C. The palaces were often very large. In the 1930's, the area of Oyo's palace covered 17 acres, and consisted of a series of courtyards surrounded by private and public rooms. After colonization, many of the palaces were completely or partially demolished. Often the rulers built two storey houses for themselves using some of the palace grounds for government buildings.

Explanation

The topic sentence mentions the palaces, which is where the rulers of Yaruba would likely live, and the heading mentioned the homes (residences) of the rulers, so it is likely to be ix. Reading the rest of the paragraph confirms that the whole paragraph talks generally about the palaces in Yoruba. Don't be tricked by the 'colonisation' heading. This only refers to one sentence in the paragraph, not the whole paragraph. It is therefore a supporting point rather than the main idea.



Paragraph D

(iii) - Urban divisions

D. The town is divided into different sections. In some towns these are regular, extending out from the center of the town like spokes on a wheel, while in others, where space is limited, they are more random. The different areas are further divided into compounds called "ile". These vary in size considerably from single dwellings to up to thirty houses. They tend to be larger in the North. Large areas are devoted to government administrative buildings. Newer developments such as industrial or commercial areas or apartment housing for civil servants tend to be built on the edge of the town.

Explanation

The answer is first seen in the topic sentence. The word 'divided' should have flagged this up to you as a possibility. Notice the use of the synonym 'urban' to replace 'town'. It is common to see synonyms in paragraph headings questions and other IELTS reading questions.

Paragraph E

(iv) - Architectural home styles

E. Houses are rectangular and either have a courtyard in the center or the rooms come off a central corridor. Most social life occurs in the courtyard. They are usually built of hardened mud and have roofs of corrugated iron or, in the countryside, thatch. Buildings of this material are easy to alter, either by knocking down rooms or adding new ones. And can be improved by coating the walls with cement. Richer people often build their houses of concrete blocks and, if they can afford to, build two storey houses. Within compounds there can be quite a mixture of building types. Younger well-educated people may have well furnished houses while their older relatives live in mud walled buildings and sleep on mats on the floor.

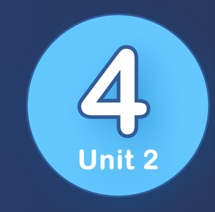
Explanation

The topic sentence starts to give you a clue that 'iv' is the correct choice of the paragraph headings as it discusses houses and their styles. This is then discussed further in the supporting sentences that follow.









Paragraph F

(vii) - Domestic arrangements

F. The builder or the most senior man gets a room either near the entrance or, in a two storied house, next to the balcony. He usually has more than one room. Junior men get a room each and there are separate rooms for teenage boys and girls to sleep in. Younger children sleep with their mothers. Any empty rooms are used as storage, let out or, if they face the street, used as shops.

Explanation

In this context, 'domestic' means of or relating to the home, so the heading is referring to the arrangements within the home. Again, just by reading the topic sentence you can see that this paragraph is discussing home arrangements and skimming through the rest of the paragraph confirms this.

Paragraph G

(i) - Town facilities

G. Amenities vary. In some towns most of the population uses communal water taps and only the rich have piped water, in others piped water is more normal. Some areas have toilets, but bucket toilets are common with waste being collected by a "night soil man". Access to water and electricity are key political issues.

Explanation

'Facilities' is a synonym of 'amenities' so this is the first clue that this could fit this paragraph, but you need to read on to confirm that the paragraph is discussing the facilities of the town, which it is.

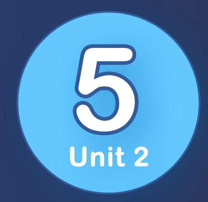








IELTS



Role

position or purpose that someone or something has. It could also mean; an actor's part in a play, film, etc.

- The equipment will play a vital **role** in the fight against cancer.
- You have the most important **role** of all.

Section (n)

a part that is separated. It could also mean; one of the areas into which the economic activity of a country is divided.

- The northern **section** of the route is difficult to traverse.
- Why don't we skip this **section** and just move on to the next one.

Section (v)

to cut or separate into sections.

- It's easy to **section** an orange.

Sector

an area or portion that is distinct from others. It could also mean; a sociological, economic, or political subdivision of society.

- Operations in the southern **sector** of the North Sea have been halted.
- There has to be cooperation between the public and private **sectors**.
- Admiral we have enemy ships in **Sector** forty seven

Similar

having a resemblance in appearance, character, or quantity, without being identical.

- Middle eastern regional cuisines are quite **similar**.
- We're all quite **similar** in the end.







Significant

having meaning; indicative of something.
It could also mean: important or worthy of attention.

- In times of stress her dreams seemed to her especially significant.
- Your brother represented a significant investment.

Source

a place, person, or thing from which something originates or can be obtained.

- Mackerel is a good source of fish oil.
- Well, now we know the source of the numbers, but we don't know what they mean.

Specific

clearly defined or identified.

- The employer is looking for a candidate with a specific set of skills.
- I specialize in a very specific type of security.

Vary

to exhibit or undergo change.

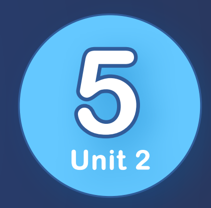
- The colors of the sky were constantly varying.
- The statistics vary widely.

Variable

an element, feature, or factor that is subject to variation or change.

- There are too many variables involved to make any meaningful predictions about the future.
- You know as well as I do, there are too many variables.





Structure

the arrangement of something complex. It could also mean: a building or object constructed from several parts.

- The two sentences have equivalent **structure**.
- Vitra Fire Station is a magnificent **structure** that should not be demolished.
- Now, I propose it should be a modest economical **structure**.

Theory

a plausible or scientifically acceptable general principle. It could also mean: an idea used to justify a course of action.

- Chomsky's Universal Grammar **theory** assumes that a certain set of structural rules are innate to humans.
- Just as I thought. This proves my **theory**, look at your brother.





Choose the correct answer

1- an area or portion that is distinct from others. It could also mean; a sociological, economic, or political subdivision of society.

a) Sector
b) Section
c) Source

2- a place, person, or thing from which something originates or can be obtained.

a) Theory
b) Specific
c) Source

3- To exhibit or undergo change.

a) Variable
b) Vary
c) Significant

4- Having meaning; indicative of something. It could also mean: important or worthy of attention.

a) Significant
b) Similar
c) Structure

5- A part that is separated. It could also mean; one of the areas into which the economic activity of a country is divided.

a) Sector
b) Source
c) Section

6- Position or purpose that someone or something has. It could also mean; an actor's part in a play, film, etc.

a) Role
b) Variable
c) Vary

7- Having a resemblance in appearance, character, or quantity, without being identical.

a) Structure
b) Similar
c) Specific

8- Clearly defined or identified.

a) Specific
b) Section
c) Variable

9- An element, feature, or factor that is subject to variation or change.

a) Vary
b) Significant
c) Variable

10- The arrangement of something complex. It could also mean: a building or object constructed from several parts.

a) Section
b) Sector
c) Structure

11- a plausible or scientifically acceptable general principle. It could also mean: an idea used to justify a course of action.

a) Theory
b) Vary
c) Similar

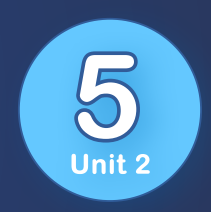
The Answer



1- Sector	4- Significant	7- Similar	10- Structure
2- Source	5- Section	8- Specific	11- Theory
3- Vary	6- Role	9- Variable	



IELTS





Academic Word List

Role
Roles

Section
Sectioned
Sectioning
Sections

Sector
Sectors

Significant
Insignificant
Insignificantly
Significance
Significantly
Signified
Signifies
Signify
Signifying

Similar
Dissimilar
Similarities
Similarity
Similarly

Source
Sourced
Sources
Sourcing

Specific
Specifically
Specification
Specifications
Specificity
Specifics

Structure
Restructure
Restructured
Restructures
Restructuring
Structural
Structurally
Structured
Structures
Structuring
Unstructured

Theory
Theoretical
Theoretically
Theories
Theorist
Theorists

Vary
Invariable
Invariably
Variability
Variable
Variables
Variably
Variance
Variant
Variants
Variation
Variations
Varied
Varies
Varying



Complex Sentences

Complex sentences هي جملة تتكون من Dependent Clause و Independent Clause ونستخدم ال Subordinating Conjunctions للربط بينهم.

- Our children may not be properly educated if we don't spend more on schools.

لا يمكن ان نستخدم ال Dependent Clause فقط في الجملة، لأنها لا تدل معنى:

- because it was raining so hard…

إذا ال Dependent Clause يجب ان نستخدم معه Independent Clause لشرح وتوضيح معنى الجملة.

- I took my umbrella because it was raining so hard.

ويوجد 3 أنواع من Complex sentences وهما:

Adverbial Clauses | Relative Clauses | Noun Clauses

Adverbial Clauses

هي التي تجيب على أسئلة (كيف / متى / أين / لماذا) ومثلما قلنا يتكونوا من Dependent Clause و Independent Clause وبينهم Subordinating Conjunctions.

- Some experiments on animals give us the wrong result because animals' bodies are not exactly the same as our own.

نلاحظ في المثال السابق أن ال Independent Clause هي:

Some experiments on animals give us the wrong result

وال Dependent Clause هي:

because animals' bodies are not exactly the same as our own

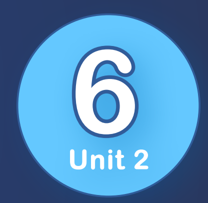
ويمكن ان نعكس ترتيب الجملتين بشرط أن نضيف comma بينهم.

Because animals' bodies are not exactly the same as our own, some experiments on animals give us the wrong result.

…







More Examples

- Even though he arrived late, he did not apologize.
- Pollution will get worse if car emissions are not reduced.
- While the number of people going to Japan increased, the number going to the UK decreased.
- I don't know when he will arrive.

Relative Clauses

هي جملة الصلة التي يكون بها Relative Pronouns مثل: (who / which / that / where).

ونستخدم الـ Relative Clause لقول معلومات أكثر عن الشيء الذي نتكلم عنه ولهذا السبب يأتوا بعد الاسم الذي نريد شرحه للمستمع او القارئ.

- Animal experimentation, which is legal in most countries, should be banned.

نلاحظ في المثال السابق أن الـ Independent Clause هي:

Animals experimentation should be banned

والـ Dependent (realtive) Clause هي:

which is legal in most countries

More Examples

- A library is a place where you can borrow books.
- Global warming is a problem that must be solved.
- Obesity, which is the condition of being overweight, affects millions of children.
- A person who breaks the law must face serious penalties.









Noun Clauses

هو الذي يجيب على أسئلة (what / who)، ويأتي بعد الفعل على عكس الـ Relative Clause الذي يأتي بعد الاسم.

- What do you think about corruption?

  I think that corruptions is wrong and that those guilty of it should be punished.

في الجملة السابقة نلاحظ وجود 2 noun clasuese.

ونلاحظ ايضًا ان الـ noun clauses هما الـ dependent clauses لأنهم ليس لهم معنى بدون Independent clause مثل I think في المثال السابق.

إذا الـ dependent clauses هما:

that corruptions is wrong

that those guilty of it should be punished

More Examples

- I agree that capital punishment must be abolished.
- I hope that the government intervenes to resolve the situation.
- I believe that experimentation on animals is unethical.

يمكن ان نحذف that من الجمل السابقة أثناء الكلام ونقول:

- I believe experimentation on animals is unethical.



Tips and Tricks

للحصول على درجة عالية في اختبار الآيلتس لابد ان يكون كلامك به مزيج بين أنواع الـ complex sentence المختلفة.



Choose the correct answer

1- He didn't buy the watch because it was so expensive

The dependent clause is:

a) He didn't buy the watch
b) because It was so expensive
c) Because

2- I met the man __________ told me about the job.

a) Who
b) Which
c) Where

3- Which is the most accurate sentence?

a) Because the students were so sleepy, the teacher had to postpone the class.
b) Because the students were so sleepy the teacher had to postpone the class.
c) The teacher had to postpone the class, because the students were so sleepy.

4- Even though the weather was terrible, he managed to go to his work.

What's the type of this complex sentence?

a) Adverbial clause
b) Noun clause
c) Relative clause

5- I think that the government should pay more attention to the education

What's the type of this complex sentence?

a) Adverbial clause
b) Noun clause
c) Relative clause

6- The jacket that I wore yesterday was nice but it was over size.

What's the type of this complex sentence?

a) Adverbial clause
b) Noun clause
c) Relative clause

7- Which from the following is a subordinating conjunction?

a) Where
b) While
c) For

8- I believe that the mass media has a great influence on people, that we shouldn't underestimate it's power.

What's the type of the complex sentence?

a) Adverbial clause
b) Noun clause
c) Relative clause

9- How many dependent clauses do we have here?

a) One
b) Two
c) Three

10- ________ the time was running out, I managed to finish the essay.

a) While
b) Because
c) Although

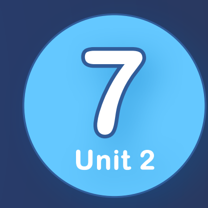
The Answer



1- because It was so expensive
2- Who
3- Because the students were so sleepy, the teacher had to postpone the class.
4- Adverbial clause
5- Noun clause
6- Relative clause
7- While
8- Noun clause
9- Two
10- Because







Achieve (v)

to succeed in finishing something or reaching an aim, especially after a lot of work or effort

- She finally achieved her ambition to visit South America.
- All right now what are the two ways that you can achieve that goal?

Acquisition (n)

the process of getting something

- The acquisition of huge amounts of data has helped our research enormously.
- The acquisition of wealth is no longer the driving force in our lives
- Language acquisition (It means learning a language without being taught. It starts at a very young age.)

Administration (n)

The process or activity of running a business, organization

the arrangements and tasks needed to control the operation of a plan or organization

- The university administration took their demands seriously.
- The Obama administration is collecting the phone records of millions of Verizon customers.

Affect (v)

to have an influence on someone or something, or to cause a change in someone or something

- The divorce affected every aspect of her life.
- It's a disease that affects mainly older people
- I was deeply affected by the film (= it caused strong feelings in me).
- Bear in mind, this may affect the rest of your careers, your lives.







Appropriate (adj)

suitable or right for a particular situation or occasion

- Is this film appropriate for small children?
- You would be well-advised to have the appropriate vaccinations before you go abroad.
- I found the appropriate response to these situations a long time ago.

Aspect (n)

a way in which a thing may be viewed or regarded; interpretation,view

- That's the most worrying aspect of the situation.
- Have you thought about the problem from every aspect?
- These Infinity Stones each control an essential aspect of existence.

Assistance (n)

help, aid, support

- Can I be of any assistance? = Can I help you?
- The first teams sent to provide assistance after the earthquake began arriving in the affected region yesterday.
- Can we have some medical assistance here, please?

Category (n)

a group of people or things that have similar features

- Each category has several subdivisions.
- There are sporty people and non-sporty people, and I'm definitely in the second category.
- Okay, guys, let's be clear. We're gonna break this into four categories.

Chapter (n)

Any of the separate parts into which a book or other piece of text is divided, usually given a number or title

- The book has exercises at the end of every chapter.
- Would you please open your textbooks to chapter eight and we›ll get started.

Commission (n)

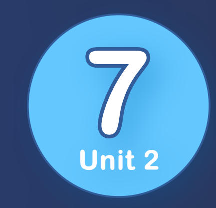
The act of granting authority to undertake certain functions

- If you receive a government commission, that means you have been assigned a task by the government.
- Another common meaning of commission is the amount of money an employee earns when they sell something: In addition to his salary, he gets a 1% commission on each sale.
- The artist received a commission for a new painting to hang in the building lobby.
- I was gonna take my commission and buy Ferris a car.











Choose the correct answer

1- To succeed in finishing something or reaching an aim, especially after a lot of work or effort.

a) affect
b) achieve
c) assist

2- Any of the separate parts into which a book or other piece of text is divided, usually given a number or title.

a) Chapter
b) Commission
c) Category

3- A way in which a thing may be viewed or regarded; interpretation,view.

a) Aspect
b) Acquisition
c) Administration

4- The process of getting something.

a) Acquisition
b) assistance
c) Appropriate

5- Help, aid, support.

a) Assistance
b) Commission
c) Categories

6- The amount of money an employee earns when they sell something.

a) Aspects
b) Chapter
c) Commission



7- A suitable or right for a particular situation or occasion.

a) Appropriate
b) Inappropriate
c) Inappropriately

8- A group of people or things that have similar features.

a) Category
b) Categorise
c) Categorising

9- The arrangements and tasks needed to control the operation of a plan or organization.

a) Acquisition
b) Administration
c) Organization

10- To have an influence on someone or something, or to cause a change in someone or something.

a) Aspect
b) Effect
c) Affect

The Answer



1- achieve
2- Chapter
3- Aspect
4- Acquisition
5- Assistance
6- Commission
7- Appropriate
8- Category
9- Administration
10- Affect



Academic Word List

Achieve
Achievable
Achieved
Achievement
Achievements
Achieves
Achieving

Acquire
Acquired
Acquires
Acquiring
Acquisition
Acquisitions

Administrate
Administrates
Administration
Administrations
Administrative
Administratively
Administrator
Administrators

Affect
Affected
Affecting
Affective
Affectively
Affects
Unaffected

Appropriate
Appropriacy
Appropriately
Appropriateness
Inappropriacy
Inappropriate
Inappropriately

Aspect
Aspects

Assist
Assistance
Assistant
Assistants
Assisted
Assisting
Assists
Unassisted

Category
Categories
Categorisation
Categorise
Categorised
Categorises
Categorising
Categorization
Categorized
Categorizes
Categorizing

Chapter
Chapters

Commission
Commissioned
Commissioner
Commissioners
Commissioning
Commissions

Adverbial Clause

أنواع الـ Adverbial Clause:

- Time clauses
- Conditional clauses
- Reason clauses
- Purpose clause
- Concession clauses
- Place clauses

Time clauses

expressing time

Before

- He arrived before I did.

After

- After I have finished studying, I intend to work abroad.

As

- As the climate gets hotter, sea levels will rise.

As long as

- I will keep learning English for as long as it is necessary.

While

- While I am studying, I usually listen to the radio.

When

- Rates of obesity increase when too much junk food is eaten.

Since

- Since I started going to fitness, I have lost 5 kilos.

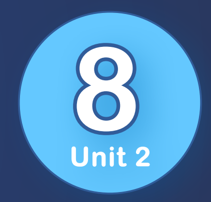
Until

- I will keep learning English until I am upper intermediate.





IELTS



Conditional clauses

Expressing a hypothesis or condition, real or imagined

If

- If we clone humans, it may have terrible consequences.
- What would you buy if you won the lottery?

Unless = if not

- Our food will not be safe unless GM crops are banned.

Reason clauses

to explain why

Because

- My English is not improving because I am not studying enough.

Since

- Since the government cut spending, poverty has increased.

Purpose clause

to show the purpose of doing something

In order to

- I am studying IELTS in order to attend university abroad.

So that

- He went to the gym so that he could lose weight.



Concession clauses

to show contrast between statements or surprise

Although

- Although e-readers are popular, most people still prefer books.

Though

- The Minister wants to incease taxes though his party disagrees.

Even though

- Even though I studied every day, I didn't get the score I needed (surprising)

While

- Internet usage increased, while phone usage decreased.

Whereas

- Whereas you have a lot of time to study, I do not.

Place clauses

to talk about location of position

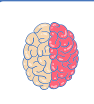
Wherever

- Wherever he goes, I will go.

Where

- Iam not sure where I put my pen.





Keep in Mind

1. complex sentence يتكون من dependent clause و independent clause.

2. dependent clause لا يمكن أن يأتي بدون الـ Independent clause لشرح وتوضيح معني الجملة.

3. إذا بدأنا الجملة بـ dependent clause نضع comma.

- After I have finished studying, I intend to work abroad.

4. إذا بدأنا الجملة بـ independent clause لا نضع comma.

- I intend to work abroad after I have finished studying.

5. while و whereas استثناء من القاعدة السابقة لأنهم يسبقهم commas حتى إذا جاءوا في منتصف الجملة.

6. ليس شرط ان بعض الأحوال الذين في نفس الجروب ان لديهم نفس المعنى أو القدرة لاستخدامهم بدلا من بعض، فبعض الأحوال التي تكون في نفس الجروب قد يختلف معناهم ولا يمكن تبديلهم او استخدام كلمة بدلًا من كلمة أخرى، فمثلا: because / as / since لهم نفس المعنى ويمكن ان نبدل بينهم في الاستخدام، وأيضًا even though / although / though يمكن أن نبدل بينهم، ولكن أنظر إلى المثال التالي:

- I will go if you go.
- I will go unless you go.

يجب نفي الجملة الثانية لجعلها مثل الأولى:

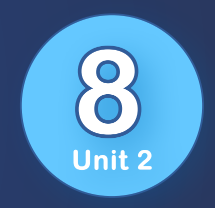
- I won't go unless you go.

إذا الجملة الأولى والثالثة لهم نفس المعنى.





IELTS



7. while / whereas أحيانًا لا يمكن تبديلهما ويجب أن تعرف استخدام كلاً منهما جيدًا وأن تفهم معناهم.

8. يوجد خطأ شائع وهو أن الكثير من الناس يكتبون الـ complex sentence بهذا الشكل:

- My English is not improving. Because I am not studying enough.

لاحظ ان الـ full stop فصلت الجملتين عن بعضهما، الجملة الثانية هي الـ dependent clause لا تأتي منفصلة عن الجملة الأولى، ويجب أن تكون مربطة بالجملة الثانية لأنها ليس لها معنى إلا بوجود الجملة الأولى الـ independent clasue، والكتابة الأصح هي:

- My English is not improving because I am not studying enough.

9. تأكد أن الـ complex sentences ليس بها fragments أي جمل غير كاملة وليس لها معنى.



Choose the correct answer

1- Much of the food we eat would not actually last that long __________ it were not for the chemicals they contain.

a) Unless
b) If
c) Though

2- __________ have robust evaluation procedures in the future, both formal exams and continual assessment should be used to assess students during their education.

a) In order to
b) Since
c) Whereas

3- __________ chatting online can be beneficial, it is certainly not the same as real interaction with human beings.

a) Where
b) Because
c) Although

4- **Long prison sentences should remain for assault or murder __________ justice for the victim and their family should take priority.**

a) While
b) Even though
c) As

5- **It is important that the government financially assists theatres __________ they can continue to provide entertainment to the public.**

a) In order to
b) So that
c) Until

6- **I will keep studying hard __________ I pass the exam.**

a) Because
b) Until
c) Wherever

7- **I will continue to use my bike __________ petrol prices remain high.**

a) As long as
b) Unless
c) Even Though

8- **__________ he practiced the guitar every day, he was still not very good.**

a) While
b) Whereas
c) Even though

9- **Global warming will not slow down __________ governments take serious action soon.**

a) Unless
b) Until
c) As long as

10- **I used to live __________ you can now see that office block. They knocked my house down to build it.**

a) Since
b) Where
c) Until

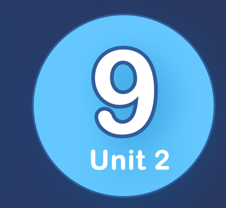
The Answer

1- If
2- In order to
3- Although
4- As
5- So that
6- Until
7- As long as
8- Even though
9- Unless
10- Where

AMERICAN
ENGLISH







Listening

Questions 11 - 16

What change has been made to each part of the theatre?

Choose *SIX* answers from the box and write the correct letter, *A-G*, next to questions 11 - 16.

RIVENDEN CITY THEATRE

A. *doubled in number*
B. *given separate entrance*
C. *reduced in number*
D. *increased in size*
E. *replaced*
F. *strengthened*
G. *temporarily closed*

Part of the theatre

11. box office ....
12. shop ....
13. ordinary seats ....
14. seats for wheelchair users ....
15. lifts ....
16. dressing room ....

Questions 17 - 20

Complete the notes below:

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** for each answer.

Play	Dates	Starting time	Tickets available	Price
Royal Hunt of the Sun	October 13th to **17.**	**18.** .... PM	For **19.** .... and	**20.** £ ....

Wind Power

(A) The power of the wind has been used for centuries to directly drive various machines to perform such tasks as grinding wheat or pumping water. Recently, however, the wind has joined other natural forces such as water and steam as a viable method of generating electricity.

(B) Traditional means of electricity generation using coal or oil-fueled plants have two major drawbacks; they pollute the environment and the fuels they use are inefficient and non-renewable. In response to growing environmental awareness there have been calls for a greener alternative. Nuclear power, while more efficient and less polluting, is seen by many people as unacceptable, because of the danger of accidents such as those that happened at Chernobyl or Three Mile Island. Wind power, however, is clean, renewable and, with modern advances, surprisingly efficient.

(C) In the 1970s Britain was in the forefront of research into wind power. The interest in wind diminished in the 1980s due to cheap North Sea oil, a strong pro-nuclear lobby and pricing structures that made it uneconomical to set up wind farms. Britain, the windiest country in Europe, had to wait until 1991 for its first wind farm. Located at Delabole in Cornwall, the farm was originally the idea of locals who opposed the construction of a nuclear power plant nearby and decided to set up a private company to generate power for the area using the wind. They had to fight opposition from local government and other local residents, who thought the turbines would be noisy and might interfere with television signals, but eventually, after showing local officials working wind farms in Denmark, they won and now there are 10 huge white wind turbines on the Delabole hills.

(D) It is in Germany and Denmark that the greatest advances in wind power have come. Germany alone produces half of the wind generated electricity in Europe. Every year Germany adds 400 Megawatts (Mw) of capacity. In 2000 alone capacity expanded by 1669 Mw. Denmark now produces 30% of its electricity from wind power and this is predicted to rise to 50% by 2010. Both countries have encouraged this growth by "fixed feed tariffs" which guarantee a good price for private wind power operators.

(E) Britain is catching up and the government has set a target 10% of all electricity to come from renewable sources by 2010, half of this to be from wind power. The 900 wind turbines in operation generate 400Mw of electricity and to meet the target roughly 400Mw will need to be added each year. With the advances in technology this is technically possible. Each turbine can now produce 400 Kilowatts (KW) compared to only 70 KW at the start of the 1980s. It will, however, need help from the government. This is being done by offering financial support and giving private power companies targets to meet.

(F) Because many people feel wind farms spoil the view and, also, because the wind is stronger at sea, many wind farms are now being built offshore. They are usually built a few kilometres off the coast in shallow water. The construction and maintenance costs are higher, but electricity output is higher. The first in Britain was built in 2000 at Blyth, north of Newcastle, and was the largest in the world until May 2001, when a 20 turbine farm was opened at Middelgruden off Copenhagen. There are plans to construct up to 18 more in the UK by 2010. Together they will produce 800 Mw of electricity annually.

(G) The use of wind power is far less advanced in the USA. Only 5% of America's power comes from the wind, although it is estimated that this could be increased to as high as 12% with no changes to the power grid. However, there is an increased interest in wind power. There are plans to build a huge offshore wind farm off the coast of Cape Cod on the North East seaboard. The farm will take up over 25 square miles, have 170 turbines and produce 420Mw at a cost of $600m. If constructed, it will be the world's second biggest wind farm, after the 520Mw farm planned in Ireland.

IELTS Sample Reading: Questions 1 – 2

Choose the best answer to the questions below.

1. People do not like coal and oil powered power production because …

   A. it damages the environment.
   B. it is wasteful.
   C. they cannot be replaced once consumed.
   D. all of the above.

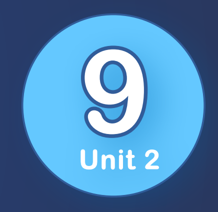
2. Wind power …

   A. has only been used recently.
   B. promotes environmental awareness.
   C. cleans the environment.
   D. is not wasteful.









IELTS Sample Reading: Questions 3 – 7

*Complete the following summary of the third paragraph from the IELTS sample reading using **ONE OR TWO WORDS** from the reading texts.*

British Wind Power

While there was a great deal of interest in wind power in the 1970s, it **(3)** ______________ in the 1980s. This was mainly due to intense support for **(4)** ______________ power and little help in making wind power affordable. So, even though Britain has some of the best winds in Europe, the first wind farm was only built in 1991. The farm at Delabole came out of opposition by **(5)** ______________ to a nuclear power plant. Initially, they were opposed by local officials due to fears about noise and possible obstruction to **(6)** ______________. This opposition was eventually overcome only after they were shown successful examples from **(7)** ______________.

IELTS Sample Reading: Questions 8 – 13

*Match the **country** below or mark **none** to the statements taken from the IELTS sample reading.*

Note: Some countries may not be used and countries can be used more than once.

BR _______ Britain

G _______ Germany

D _______ Denmark

US _______ The United States

IRE _______ Ireland

N _______ None of the countries

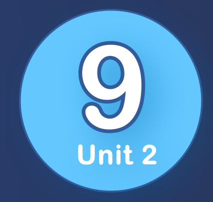
8. Plans to produce 5% of its power using wind power.
9. Produces 50% of its power from wind.
10. Produces very little of its power using wind.
11. Will have the world's largest wind farm.
12. Used to have the world›s biggest off-shore wind farm.
13. Is the biggest producer of wind power in Europe?











Academic Writing Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some of the methods used in advertising are unethical and unacceptable in today's society.

To what extent do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.

Write at least 250 words.









IELTS Listening Answer Sheet

Centre number:

Pencil must be used to complete this sheet.

Please write your **full name** in CAPITAL letters on the line below:

Then write your six digit Candidate number in the boxes and shade the number in the grid on the right.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Test date (shade ONE box for the day, ONE box for the month and ONE box for the year):

Day: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

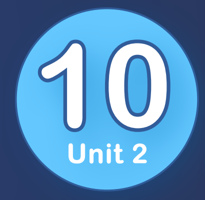
Month: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 **Year** (last 2 digits): 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

		Marker use only			Marker use only
1		✓ 1 ✗	21		✓ 21 ✗
2		✓ 2 ✗	22		✓ 22 ✗
3		✓ 3 ✗	23		✓ 23 ✗
4		✓ 4 ✗	24		✓ 24 ✗
5		✓ 5 ✗	25		✓ 25 ✗
6		✓ 6 ✗	26		✓ 26 ✗
7		✓ 7 ✗	27		✓ 27 ✗
8		✓ 8 ✗	28		✓ 28 ✗
9		✓ 9 ✗	29		✓ 29 ✗
10		✓ 10 ✗	30		✓ 30 ✗
11	B	✓ 11 ✗	31		✓ 31 ✗
12	G	✓ 12 ✗	32		✓ 32 ✗
13	C	✓ 13 ✗	33		✓ 33 ✗
14	A	✓ 14 ✗	34		✓ 34 ✗
15	E	✓ 15 ✗	35		✓ 35 ✗
16	D	✓ 16 ✗	36		✓ 36 ✗
17	(October (the)) 19th	✓ 17 ✗	37		✓ 37 ✗
18	7	✓ 18 ✗	38		✓ 38 ✗
19	Monday, Thursday	✓ 19 ✗	39		✓ 39 ✗
20	18	✓ 20 ✗	40		✓ 40 ✗

Marker 2 Initials		Marker 1 Initials		Band Score		Listening Total	



IELTS

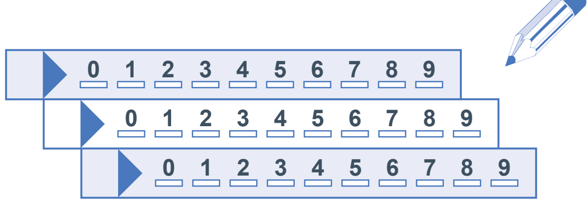


Please write your **full name** in CAPITAL letters on the line below:

Please write your Candidate number on the line below:

Please write your three digit language code in the boxes and shade the numbers in the grid on the right.





Are you: Female? ▭ Male? ▭

Reading Reading Reading Reading Reading Reading

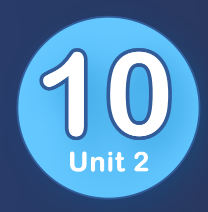
Module taken (shade one box): Academic ▭ General Training ▭

		Marker use only			Marker use only
1	D	✓ 1 ✗	21		✓ 21 ✗
2	D	✓ 2 ✗	22		✓ 22 ✗
3	diminished	✓ 3 ✗	23		✓ 23 ✗
4	nuclear	✓ 4 ✗	24		✓ 24 ✗
5	locals	✓ 5 ✗	25		✓ 25 ✗
6	television signals	✓ 6 ✗	26		✓ 26 ✗
7	Danish Farm / Denmark	✓ 7 ✗	27		✓ 27 ✗
8	BR (Para. **5**: It has a target of 10%, of which half – 5% – will be wind power)	✓ 8 ✗	28		✓ 28 ✗
9	N (Para. **4**: Although Denmark is predicted to produce 50% wind power, none of the countries currently do. Don>t put "G"– Germany produces 50% of the wind power in Europe, but we are not given the percentage in Germany itself)	✓ 9 ✗	29		✓ 29 ✗
10	US (Para. **7**: It is much less advanced in the USA, with only 5% from wind)	✓ 10 ✗	30		✓ 30 ✗
11	IRE (Para. **7**: Ireland will have the largest, then the US)	✓ 11 ✗	31		✓ 31 ✗
12	BR (Para. **6**: It had the largest until the one at Middelgruden surpassed it)	✓ 12 ✗	32		✓ 32 ✗
13	G (Para. **3**: "Germany alone produces half of the wind generated electricity in Europe")	✓ 13 ✗	33		✓ 33 ✗
14		✓ 14 ✗	34		✓ 34 ✗
15		✓ 15 ✗	35		✓ 35 ✗
16		✓ 16 ✗	36		✓ 36 ✗
17		✓ 17 ✗	37		✓ 37 ✗
18		✓ 18 ✗	38		✓ 38 ✗
19		✓ 19 ✗	39		✓ 39 ✗
20		✓ 20 ✗	40		✓ 40 ✗

Marker 2 Initials		Marker 1 Initials		Band Score		Reading Total	







IELTS Writing Answer Sheet – TASK 1

0181938742

Candidate Name

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Module (shade one box) Academic ☐ General Training ☐

Test date D D M M Y Y Y Y

TASK 1

The world that we live in today is dominated by advertising. Adverts are on television, on the World Wide Web, in the street and even on our mobile phones. However, many of the strategies used to sell a product or service can be considered immoral or unacceptable.

To begin with, the fact that we cannot escape from advertising is a significant cause for complaint. Constant images and signs wherever we look can be very intrusive and irritating at times. Take for example advertising on the mobile phone. With the latest technology mobile companies are now able to send advertising messages via SMS to consumers> phones whenever they choose. Although we expect adverts in numerous situations, it now seems that there are very few places we can actually avoid them.

Do not write below this line







A further aspect of advertising that I would consider unethical is the way that it encourages people to buy products they may not need or cannot afford. Children and young people in particular are influenced by adverts showing the latest toys, clothing or music and this can put enormous pressure on the parents to buy these products.

In addition, the advertising of tobacco products and alcohol has long been a controversial issue, but cigarette adverts have only recently been banned in many countries. It is quite possible that alcohol adverts encourage excessive consumption and underage drinking, yet restrictions have not been placed on this type of advertising in the same way as smoking.

It is certainly true to say that advertising is an everyday feature of our lives. Therefore, people are constantly being encouraged to buy products or services that might be too expensive, unnecessary or even unhealthy. In conclusion, many aspects of advertising do appear to be morally wrong and are not acceptable in today>s society.

Do not write below this line

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Candidate Number:						

TA		CC		LR		GRA	

Examiner 2 Number:						

Underlength	No. of words	Penalty

Off-topic	Memorised	Illegible

Candidate Number:						

TA		CC		LR		GRA	

Examiner 1 Number:						

Underlength	No. of words	Penalty

Off-topic	Memorised	Illegible

في هذا الموضوع كتبنا ما يقارب من 300 كلمة، ستلاحظ ان الموضوع منظم ومكون من 5 فقرات واضحة، كل فقرة ذات صلة مباشرة بالنقطة الأساسية بالموضوع وهي أخلاقية الإعلانات وطريقة استخدامها في زمننا الحالي... ورأينا دائمًا نقدمه بطريقة منطقية فنقول مثلا:

- A further aspect of advertising that I would consider unethical…

ونوضح السبب لاحقًا ونقول:

- encourages people to buy products they may not need or cannot afford

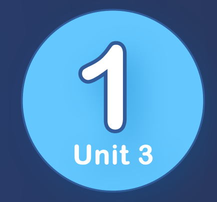
ونوفر أمثلة مثل:

- Children and young people in particular, are influenced by adverts

فدائما يجب أن نراعي أننا عندما نقول رأي ما، لا نقوله مثلما هو فقط، يجب أن نعطي أسباب، أدلة وأمثلة.







Speaking

IELTS Speaking Examples

Describe a present you have given someone.

You should say:

- Who you gave it to
- What kind of present it was
- How it compared to other presents you have given

Explain why you decided to give this particular gift.

IELTS Speaking Examples - Model Answer

I'm going to talk about a present that I gave to someone.

The person that I gave it to was a very good friend of mine at the time. His name was Kaaliya and he came from India. I knew him because we studied together at a language school in Cambridge. Although we were from different backgrounds and cultures, we got on really well and we had the same sense of humour so we became very good friends.

The present was a picture that had been painted of the River Cam in Cambridge. It was not so big - maybe around 10 inches by 14 inches, but it was very beautiful. It came in a gold plated frame and the picture had been drawn by a particularly well-known Cambridge artist. It had been signed by this person as well.



It's the first time I have given this person a present, and I guess **it's quite different from presents that I have given to other people before** – I don't recall ever giving someone a picture actually. If I'm buying for family then I'll usually buy clothes or maybe some jewelry if it is a special occasion. Normally when I've bought something for friends it's something more jokey so we can have a laugh about it, nothing that serious.

The reason why I decided to give this particular gift is because we had spent a lot of time together in Cambridge and we had had some really fun times punting on the River Cam – that's obviously why I thought this was an appropriate present. We used to go punting at least once a week, sometimes a couple of times. On one occasion there was a group of about ten of us that went down there, and we spent the whole day sitting by the river in the sun and as usual we went on a boat trip together. We all have a lot of photos to remind us of this great day.

So my friend, Kaaliya, is the person that I gave a present to and this was because I felt it would always remind him of the fun times that we had and also of Cambridge.



IELTS Speaking Examples

Describe an old person that you know.

You should say:

- What your relationship is to this person
- How often you see them
- What people think about this person

Explain why you like them.

IELTS Speaking Examples - Model Answer

Ok, I'd like to tell you about an old person that I know.

His name is John, and he is the owner of a small convenience store at the end of my street.

I would say that my relationship with him is as a friend. I know him because I regularly go to the shop in order to buy things when I don't have time to go to a supermarket. He's quite friendly and I always have a chat with him. I've known him now for about five years - since I've lived in the area in fact. That's why I'd now call him a friend.

I'd say that I see him fairly regularly. Like I said, I go to the big supermarket out of town sometimes to stock up, but you always need odd things during the week such as milk, or some snack or other. So when this happens I just have a walk down to his shop. So I'd say I see him every one or two days.

I think John is pretty popular as he's been there for years as far as I'm aware, so most of the locals around the area know him. There will always be someone in the shop having a chat with him. They like him because he's not just the shopkeeper but he's also very involved in activities in the community. For example, I know he helps out at the old people's home some nights, and he runs the quizzes at the local pub. He also helps to organize the fete that is held each year in the town.

The reason that I like him is that he's great to have a chat with. For instance, a while back I was having problems with my work, and I was really feeling stressed. I didn't really have anyone to talk to at the time as my family is abroad and a couple of my good friends were not around. I mentioned it to John and he was great. He listened and also gave me some really good advice. He didn't need to do that so it was great that he made the time to anyway. Generally, though, he's really welcoming when you go to his shop. He'll always have a smile on his face.









IELTS Speaking Examples

Describe an old person that you know.

You should say:

- When it happened
- Who was involved
- How you felt at the time

Explain why you remember this particular occasion.

IELTS Speaking Examples - Model Answer

I'm going to talk about a happy childhood event that I remember, and that event was my 13th birthday.

It was 10 years ago now because I'm 23. My birthday is on the 7th May. What happened was my parents surprised me on my birthday by telling me that they were going to take me to a theme part that is a few hours from our house. I'd never been before - it had only been open a few months and they knew that I really wanted to go. As I recall it was a Saturday that we went. They didn't tell me until the morning when I woke up that day.

My whole family was involved in the event. I have a brother and a sister so of course they came as well as my Mum and Dad, and not only that, we also picked up my grandparents on the way so they could join us. They were too old to go on the rides but it was still a great trip out for them!







The theme park was really amazing. There was a huge roller coaster which I remember was really scary but still excellent fun. One particular thing I remember is the ghost train. My younger sister was not allowed to go on the ride because she was too young and she was really upset and jealous of me and by brother! I think it was lucky she didn't though. It was really realistic – there were real people in there who were actually dressed up as ghosts and they jumped out just when you weren't expecting it – it made us jump so many times!

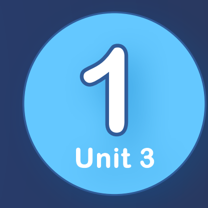
How I felt really depended on what I was doing. Obviously I was excited the whole day, but I remember that I felt really exhilarated when I was on the rides such as the roller coaster, and scared but still excited on the ghost train.

The reason that I remember it so well is that I had been so desperate to go to the theme park and I'd been talking to my friends at school for ages about how I wanted to go. So it was so great when I found out that I could. Also I remember it so well because all of our family was together. My Dad was pretty busy most of the time with his work so we didn't always have much time to do things together when I was a younger.

So for these reasons, is was a really special occasion that I'll never forget.







IELTS Speaking Examples

Describe an environmental problem that has occurred in your country.

You should say:

- The cause of the problem
- What effect it has had on your country
- The steps, if any, that have been taken to solve this

Explain why you think this problem is so important to solve.

IELTS Speaking Examples - Model Answer

Ok, **I'm going to talk about** a problem with the environment in my country.

One of the most serious problems at the moment is flooding. This is starting to happen every year and each year it seems to get worse. I think it may be caused by a number of factors. Firstly there has been a lot of deforestation in the north of the country, a lot of it from illegal logging. Because of this, when it rains the water has nothing to soak it up so it just runs down the mountains and into the villages and towns. Another factor may be global warming. Scientists believe that this is causing more severe weather so this may account for the increasing amount of rain that we seem to be seeing. It also means the soil is more dry so again the rain water runs off it rather than being soaked up.



Unfortunately, there have been really serious effects on my country. As I said, the excess water runs into the villages and the towns through the rivers and the rivers then overflow causing massive flooding. This effects thousands of people who then become homeless. Several hundred usually die each year as well. It travels through the country as it starts in the north and goes down to the sea, so it can affect many towns and the capital city too. This also has repercussions for the government as they have to spend so much money managing the disaster each year.

The government is trying to tackle the problem, but it is not easy. They are trying to stop so much deforestation but a lot of the damage has already been done so what can they do? They are also starting to build defences such as walls along some of the major rivers that run through the town to try to stop them overflowing. Another thing they are doing is trying to improve their response systems. In most towns there is now a government organization responsible for coordinating relief operations and making sure they are prepared in advance.

I think this problem is a top priority to solve because it has such devastating impacts. As I mentioned before, it causes suffering for so many people and it is also a huge expense for the government and as we are not a rich country we cannot afford this. It means that other services suffer because of a lack of money. There are other problems that my country has but I think that is by far the worst.

So, that is the serious problem in my country, and I only hope that it does not continue to get worse.



Tips and Tricks

الموضوع الذي سيسألك فيه الممتحن لا يمكنك تغييره، لذلك يجب أن تدرب على المواضيع ليكون لديك الخبرة الكافية.

أول شيء يجب أن تركز عليه هو أنك تتكلم عن الموضوع الذي أمامك وتغطي كل النقاط التي سيسألك الممتحن فيها مثلما مذكور في النماذج السابقة، وبعد ذلك يمكنك أن تضيف شيء له علاقة بالموضوع الذي أمامك.

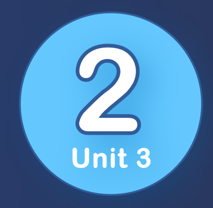
في الدقيقة التي ستفكر بها يمكنك عمل التالي:

- فكر في إجابات لـ Wh-Questions مثل (When / What / Who / How / Where / Where).
- فكر في قصة ممتعة تقولها عن الشخص، المكان، الحدث أو الموضوع الذي ستتناقشونه.









Example 1

In this situation, a woman is booking a journey into town for when she arrives at Toronto Airport. You have to note down the distance of the town, Milton, from the airport.

Take a look at the information you have to find in the question. Below that is a copy of the listening script that you would hear.

Fill in the blanks:
Distance .... miles

- - - - - - - - - -

MAN: Hello, this is Land Transport Information at Toronto Airport. How may I help you?

WOMAN: Oh, good morning. I'm flying to Toronto Airport next week, and I need to get to a town called Milton. Could you tell me how I can get there?

MAN: Milton, did you say? Let me see. *I think that's about 150 miles* south-west of here. In fact it's 147 miles to be exact, so it will take you at least – say, three to four hours by road.

الجزء السماعي لن تجده مكتوب في ورقة الامتحان، يرجى سماعه بتركيز.
لسماع هذا الجزء اضغط هنا

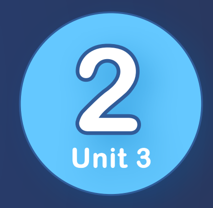












Example 2

Here is another example, further on in the same listening when the woman is arranging to book a hire car to make the journey when she arrives.

Fill in the blanks:
Question: Date of booking . . . .
- - - - - - - - - -

MAN: OK, I just have to fill out this form for you. So what date do you want to book this for?

WOMAN: The *16th of October* – oh, no, sorry, that's my departure date. I arrive on the 17th, so book it for then, please.

الجزء السماعي لن تجده مكتوب في ورقة الامتحان، يرجى سماعه بتركيز.
لسماع هذا الجزء اضغط هنا



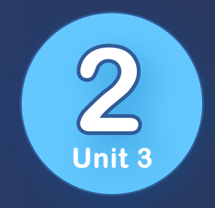












Example 3

Here is another example taken from another real IELTS test. Here, a careers advisor is trying to help a student to find a part-time job.

Question:
Fill in the blanks:

\- - - - - - - - -

Position available	**Where**	Problem
Position available	....	Evening Lectures

ADVISOR: But you'd need to be there at 6 am. Does that appeal?

STUDENT: Six o'clock in the morning! Oh, that's far too early for me, I'm afraid. I'd never make it that early in the morning.

ADVISOR: Mmm…Well – there was a position going *in the Computer Lab*. for three days a week that might be OK. Ah, here it is! No, it's in the Library, not the Lab. Clerical Assistant required – I think it mostly involves putting the books back on the shelves. Oh no – hang on. It's for Wednesday and Friday evening instead.

STUDENT: No, I can't manage that because of the lectures.

الجزء السماعي لن تجده مكتوب في ورقة الامتحان، يرجى سماعه بتركيز.
لسماع هذا الجزء اضغط هنا









Example 4

This final example is part of the same test as above.

The advisor is trying to find out the student's room number.

Question:
Fill in the blanks:
Room number ....

\- - - - - - - - - -

STUDENT: I'm in one of the Halls of Residence for post-graduate students, you know, International House.

ADVISOR: OK – that's easy. What's your room number there?

STUDENT: *Room B569* – no sorry B659. I always get that wrong. I haven't been living there very long.

ADVISOR: Do you have any other skills? Typing , languages, that sort of thing?

الجزء السماعي لن تجده مكتوب في ورقة الامتحان، يرجى سماعه بتركيز.
لسماع هذا الجزء اضغط هنا

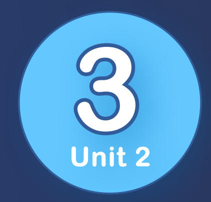


Tips and Tricks

- في الجزء الأول من اختبار الاستماع ستجد الكثير من الا **distracts** التي تحدثنا عنهم سابقًا.
- لا تعتقد أن أول شيء ستسمعه سيكون الإجابة، انتبه جيدًا للكلام الذي يقال.
- كلمات مثل **no** و **sorry** يخبروك أنه من الممكن أن يكون هناك إجابة ثانية تليهم لتصحيح الإجابة الأولى.
- أحيانًا سيكون هناك اختلاف في الأرقام، ركز جيدًا.
- انتبه جيدًا لكل شيء يقال.







Community(n)

the people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group, or nationality

- There's a real sense of community (= caring and friendly feeling) in this neighbourhood.
- The community has set up a campaign to save the park.
- I'm sure our community could keep you in work for some time... even if you caused a good deal of trouble.

Complex(adj)

difficult to understand or find an answer to because of having many different parts

- The film's plot was so complex that I couldn't follow it.
- If it gets complex, everything can go wrong

Computer(n)

an electronic machine that is used for storing, organizing, and finding words, numbers, and pictures, for doing calculations, and for controlling other machines

- Modern computers can hold huge amounts of information.
- She'll sit in her room, never come out, play on her computer.

Conclusion(n)

the last part of something

- The team was exhausted at the conclusion of the game.
- After I finished my essay, I wrote a conclusion.
- If nine of us look at the same information and arrive at the exact same conclusion, it's the duty of the tenth man to disagree.



Conduct$_{(v)}$

to organize and perform a particular activity

to guide, lead, direct,do or carry out

- How you choose to conduct your private life is your own business!
- Give me that glass of water. We'll conduct an experiment.

Consequences$_{(n)}$

a result of a particular action or situation, often one that is bad or not convenient

- If people continued destroying nature like this, it will lead to severe consequences in the future.
- Part of growing up is making your own decisions and living with the consequences.

Construction$_{(n)}$

is the process of making something, the occupation of building or the way that something is put together…

an example of construction is the art of making homes and businesses

an example of construction is how a sentence is put together using words

- She wants to participate in the construction of the new buildings initiated by the government.
- They will actively participate onsite, during the construction process.

Credit card

- Your credit card is no longer valid.
- You get credit for trying.

Credit$_{(n)}$

the balance in a person's favor in an account

- I thought I had credit in my bank account but I found out that I don't have a bean! I'm broke!

praise or honour

- She got no credit for solving the problem.

Consumer$_{(n)}$

a person who buys goods or services for their own use

- American consumers are becoming informed about the safety of products made for children.
- Suppose that he's an undercover agent for the consumer protection agency.

Cultural$_{(adj)}$

relating to the habits, traditions, and beliefs of a society

- Australia has its own cultural identity, which is very different from that of Britain.
- I work at the American Library of Cultural History.





Choose the correct answer

1- The people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group, or nationality.

a) Community
b) Construction
c) Complex

2- A result of a particular action or situation, often one that is bad or not convenient.

a) Complex
b) Construction
c) Consequences

3- Relating to the habits, traditions, and beliefs of a society.

a) Credit
b) Conclude
c) Cultural

4- A person who buys goods or services for their own use.

a) Conduct
b) Consumer
c) Conclusion

5- The last part of something.

a) Conclusion
b) Conclude
c) Community

6- The process of making something, the occupation of building or the way that something is put together.

a) Construction
b) Conclude
c) Cultural

7- The balance in a person's favor in an account.

a) Credit
b) Consumer
c) Construction

8- To organize and perform a particular activity

a) Consume
b) Conclude
c) Conduct

9- An electronic machine that is used for storing, organizing, and finding words, numbers, and pictures, for doing calculations, and for controlling other machines.

a) Computer
b) Community
c) Conclusion

10- Difficult to understand or find an answer to because of having many different parts

a) Cultural
b) Credit
c) Complex

The Answer



1- Community
2- Consequences
3- Cultural
4- Consumer
5- Conclusion
6- Construction
7- Credit
8- Conduct
9- Computer
10- Complex





Academic Word List

Community
Communities

Complex
Complexities
Complexity

Compute
Computation
Computational
Computations
Computable
Computer
Computed
Computerised
Computers
Computing

Conclude
Concluded
Concludes
Concluding
Conclusion
Conclusions
Conclusive

Conduct
Conducted
Conducting
Conducts
Consequent
Consequence
Consequences
Consequently

Construct
Constructed
Constructing
Construction
Constructions
Constructive
Constructs
Reconstruct
Reconstructed
Reconstructing
Reconstruction
Reconstructs

Consume
Consumed
Consumer
Consumers
Consumes
Consuming
Consumption

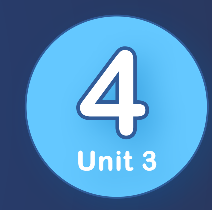
Credit
Credited
Crediting
Creditor
Creditors
Credits

Culture
Cultural
Culturally
Cultured
Cultures
Uncultured





IELTS



Relative Clause

ال Relative clause تعرف باسم جملة الصله في اللغة العربية وهي الجملة التي تبدأ بـ (who / which / that / whose).

ال Relative clause هي التي تشرح ال Noun الذي يسبقها، وتأتي بعد ال Noun مباشرةً

- The car, which is my father's, is in the garage.

في الجملة السابقة ال Relative clause يشير لـ the car

- The car is in the garage, which is locked.

في الجملة السابقة ال Relative clause يشير the garage

ال Relative clause تكون Dependent clause مثال:

- The car, which is my father's, is in the garage.

ال Relative clause هي which is my father's

ال Dependent clause هي The car is in the garage

ال Verb مع ال Relative clause يجب ان يتفق مع ال Noun الذي يتكلم عنه، أي أن إذا كان ال Noun مفرد يكون ال Verb مفرد ، وإذا كان ال Noun جمع يكون ال Verb جمع أيضًا.

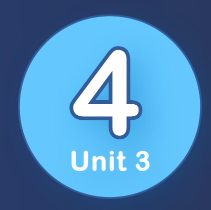
- The car, which is my father's, is in the garage.

لاحظ ان ال Noun مفرد لذلك وضعنا is لل Verb.





IELTS



ال Relative clause يأتي أيضًا كـ Extra information أي معلومات زيادة عن ال Noun الذي يليه، ولذلك نضع two commas، مثال:

- The car, which is my father's, is in the garage.

ولكن إذا كانت المعلومات المضافة ضرورية فلن نحتاج لإضافة commas كما في المثال التالي:

- The car which is in front of the house is mine.

في الجملة السابقة which حددت لنا أي سيارة نقصدها بالضبط، وبدونها سيكون الشيء المذكور في الجملة غير محدد بالضبط، مثال:

The car is mine.

الجملة التي تكون ال Relative clause بها ضرورية، نستبدل which أو who بـ that، مثال:

- The police have not found the person that stole my car.





Choose the correct answer

1- **The car which is my father's is in the garage.**
What kind of clause is that?

a) Adverbial clause
b) Relative clause
c) Noun clause

2- **Which sentence of the following is correct?**

a) The car which is in front of the house is mine.
b) The car, which is in front of the house, is mine.
c) The car, which, is in front of the house is mine.

3- **Which sentence of the following is correct?**

a) The car, which is my father's, is in the garage.
b) The car which is my father's is in the garage.
c) The car ,which, is my father's is in the garage.

4- **How many clauses are there in this sentence ?**
The car, which is my father's, is in the garage.

a) One
b) Two
c) Three

5- **The car, which is my father's, is in the garage.**
Which part of these is the dependent clause?

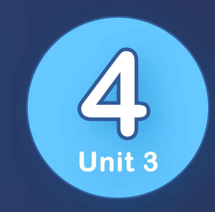
a) The car
b) Which is my father's
c) Is in the garage

6- **Which of the following is considered a fragment?**

a) The car is mine.
b) The car is in the garage.
c) Which is my father's







7- **The clause that comes after a noun to modify it is..............**

a) Adverbial clause
b) Relative clause
c) Noun clause

8- **Which of the following is considered an essential clause**

a) The police have not found the person that stole my car.
b) My car, which is a Mercedes, can reach speeds of 140 km per hour.
c) My grandmother, who is 86 years old, is coming on holiday with us this year.

9- **Which of the following is considered a non essential clause?**

a) That is the woman who stole my car.
b) That is the book I read.
c) My grandmother, who is 86 years old, is coming on holiday with us this year.

10- **How many types of complex sentences are there?**

a) one
b) Two
c) Three

The Answer



1- Relative clause
2- The car which is in front of the house is mine.
3- The car, which is my father's, is in the garage.
4- Two
5- Which is my father's
6- Which is my father's
7- Relative clause
8- The police have not found the person that stole my car.
9- My grandmother, who is 86 years old, is coming on holiday with us this year.
10- Three



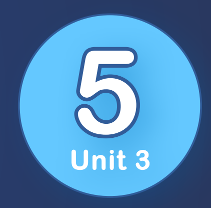












Design

A drawing or set of drawings showing how a building or product is to be made and how it will work and look

- Have you seen the designs for the new shopping center?
- Graphic designers are widely needed in today's world.
- But all truly inspiring design projects have one thing in common: they began with a dream.

Distinction

A difference between two similar things

- There's a clear distinction between the dialects spoken in the two regions.
- And in my book, I make a distinction between empathy and compassion.

Element

An important basic part of something complicated

- Our new management system includes two essential elements.
- The four elements of western culture are: EARTH, AIR, FIRE, and WATER. These four elements were believed to be essential to life
- The musical director is key element of the team.

Equation

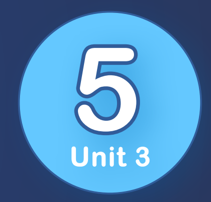
A mathematical statement saying that two amounts or values are the same

- And I'll control both sides of the equation.









Evaluation

A systematic determination of a subject's merit, worth and significance, using criteria governed by a set of standards

- This exam will be a real evaluation for the work you have done through the past three months.
- The first form of listening before evaluation is simply listening to understand.

Features

One of the parts of someone's face that you notice when you look at them

- He has wonderful strong features.
- The map shows all the important geographical features of the region.
- Your features are so masculine.

Final

not to be altered or undone

- The modifications I've made to this file are final.
- final exams.
- Your final meal before your final fight.

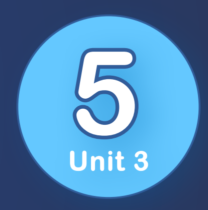
Focus

A center of activity, attraction, or attention

- The baby had become the focus of all her attention.
- My view was that we should never lose focus of that objective to grow.







Impact

A powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person

- The anti-smoking campaign had made quite an impact on young people.
- Every human being has an impact on another.

Injury

harm or damage that is done or sustained

- Hikers must take strong precautions to prevent injury.
- Doctor, what is more serious, a head injury or a foot injury?



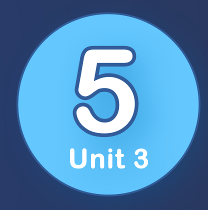














Choose the correct answer

1- Difference between two similar things.

a) Distinction
b) Design
c) Designers

2- A powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person.

a) Evaluation
b) Equation
c) Impact

3- A center of activity, attraction, or attention

a) Injury
b) Focus
c) Final

4- One of the parts of someone's face that you notice when you look at them.

a) Focus
b) Elements
c) Features

5- A systematic determination of a subject's merit, worth and significance, using criteria governed by a set of standards.

a) Evaluation
b) Equation
c) Design

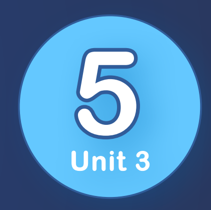
6- A mathematical statement saying that two amounts or values are the same

a) Equation
b) Elements
c) Impact









7- Harm or damage that is done or sustained

a) Impact
b) Injured
c) Injury

8- Not to be altered or undone

a) Final
b) Impact
c) Injury

9- A drawing or set of drawings showing how a building or product is to be made and how it will work and look.

a) Designer
b) Designed
c) Design

10- An important basic part of something complicated

a) Element
b) Evaluation
c) Equation

The Answer



1- Distinction
2- Impact
3- Focus
4- Features
5- Evaluation
6- Equation
7- Injury
8- Final
9- Design
10- Element



Academic Word List

Design
Designed
Designer
Designers
Designing
Designs

Distinct
Distinction
Distinctions
Distinctive
Distinctively
Distinctly
Indistinct
Indistinctly

Element
Elements

Equate
Equated
Equates
Equating
Equation
Equations

Evaluate
Evaluated
Evaluates
Evaluating
Evaluation
Evaluations
Evaluative
Re-evaluate
Re-evaluated
Re-evaluates
Re-evaluating
Re-evaluation

Feature
Featured
Features
Featuring

Final
Finalise
Finalised
Finalises
Finalising
Finalize
Finalized
Finalizes
Finalizing
Finality
Finally
Finals

Focus
Focused
Focuses
Focusing
Focussed
Focussing
Refocus
Refocused
Refocuses
Refocusing
Refocussed
Refocusses
Refocussing

Impact
Impacted
Impacting
Impacts

Injure
Injured
Injures
Injuries
Injuring
Injury
Uninjured





IELTS



Complex Sentences تتكون من Two Clauses أو أكثر، ولكن المقاطع بها تكون مربوطة ببعضها عن طريق الـ Subordinating Conjunctions وهي تشبه أدوات الربط في اللغة العربية.

Unless	If	As long as	While
Even if	As	Where	So that
After	Whenever	Once	As though
Until	In order to	As much as	That
Even though	As if	Wherever	Because
Although	Whereas	Since	Though
When	In case	As soon as	Before

- I went to bed **as soon as** he left **because** I was tired.
- Our children may not be properly educated **if** we don't spend more on schools.

Usage

To show time

**After / When / Before / While / Until
As soon as**

- I always eat **before** I go to bed.

To show cause, reason or effect

Because / Since / So that

- I only drank that much water **because** I was thirsty.

To show place

If / Unless

- You can't go home, **unless** it's an emergency.

To show condition

Where / Wherever

- He never eats **where** he sleeps.





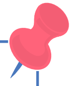












يمكن ان نبدأ الجملة بـ Subordinating Conjunctions.

- When you finish work, let's meet.

Compound-Complex Sentences يتكون من Compound or Simple Sentence + Complex Sentence.

- I ate alot when I got home, but I was still hungry.

Choose the correct answer

1- I'm staying in ________ it's past curfew.
a) When
b) Because
c) Unless

2- Please let me know ________ you find out.
a) Although
b) As if
c) If

3- You will recognize her ________ you see her.
a) As much as
b) Now that
c) When

4- He didn't complain at all ________ he could keep his job.
a) Even though
b) So that
c) Until

5- Did she say anything ________ she left?
a) After
b) While
c) Before

6- I met them ________ we were in Paris.
a) Where
b) When
c) Wherever

7- They must turn to the left ________ they pass the town.
a) As soon as
b) As long as
c) Because

8- They will not pass the math exam ________ they work harder.
a) Because
b) Unless
c) If







9- I hate broccoli ________ I hate cauliflower.

a) As long as
b) Because
c) As much as

10- You can keep my notebook ________ you need it.

a) As much as
b) As long as
c) Unless

The Answer

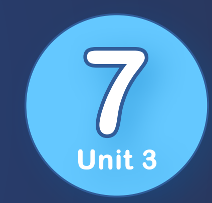


1- Because
2- If
3- When
4- So that
5- Before
6- When
7- As soon as
8- Unless
9- As much as
10- As long as









Institute

an organization or association designed to study or promote something

- High Cinema **Institute**
- They founded an **institute** for research into the causes of mental illness.
- You›ve done a wonderful job here at the **Institute**.

Invest

to put money, effort, time, etc. into something to make a profit or get an advantage usually in the future

- The institute will **invest** five millions in the project.
- Why would I want to **invest** that kind of money in an old building

Item

something that is part of a list or group of things

- The restaurant has a long menu of about 50 **items**.
- This **item** is non returnable

Journal

a newspaper

- The Wall Street **Journal**.

a record of experiences, ideas, or reflections kept regularly for private use: DIARY

- She records her dreams in a **journal**.
- You should read my **journal**.



Maintain

to keep in an existing state (as of repair, efficiency, or validity) : preserve from failure or decline

- He has found it difficult to maintain a healthy weight.
- Because unlike you, I'm not useless, and I maintain my own property.

Normal

Ordinary or usual; the same as would be expected

- Tomorrow won't be off, it's a normal working day.
- Bruce, don't make me your one hope for normal life.

Obtain

to get something, especially by asking for it, buying it, working for it.

- In the second experiment they obtained a very clear result.
- Trying to obtain this valuable information.

Participate

to have a part or share in something

- Most people joined the game, but a few chose not to participate.
- You are going to participate in a great adventure.

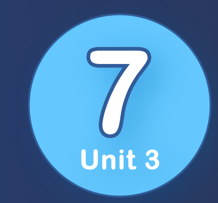
Positive

if you are positive about things, you are hopeful and confident, and think of the good aspects of a situation rather than the bad ones.

- The book had a positive influence on me.
- We need positive energy.







Perceive

to come to an opinion about something, or have a belief about something

- Since young children often perceive images differently than adults do, you should not be surprised if your child's view of a photograph differs from yours.
- I mean, really, tell me, why do we require a trip to Mount Everest… in order to be able to perceive one moment of reality.



Choose the correct answer

1- To put money, effort, time, etc. into something to make a profit or get an advantage usually in the future.

a) Invest
b) Perceive
c) Participate

2- Being hopeful and confident, and thinking of the good aspects of a situation rather than the bad ones.

a) Positive
b) Institute
c) Maintain

3- An organization or association designed to study or promote something.

a) Institute
b) Normal
c) Item

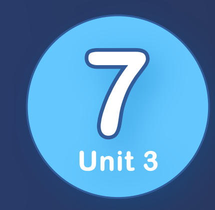
4- To get something, especially by asking for it, buying it, working for it.

a) Maintain
b) Perceive
c) Obtain









5- Ordinary or usual; the same as would be expected

a) Normal
b) Institute
c) Item

6- To have a part or share in something

a) Participation
b) Participate
c) Perceive

7- Something that is part of a list or group of things

a) Item
b) Positive
c) Normal

8- To come to an opinion about something, or have a belief about something

a) Perceive
b) Participate
c) Obtain

9- To keep in an existing state (as of repair, efficiency, or validity) : preserve from failure or decline

a) Maintain
b) Obtain
c) Perceive

10- A record of experiences, ideas, or reflections kept regularly for private use : DIARY

a) Journal
b) Normal
c) Item



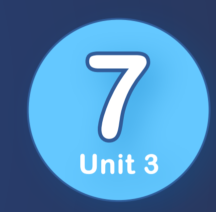
The Answer

1- Invest
2- Positive
3- Institute
4- Obtain
5- Normal
6- Participate
7- Item
8- Perceive
9- Maintain
10- Journal

AMERICAN ENGLISH



IELTS





Academic Word List

Invest
Invested
Investing
Investment
Investments
Investor
Investors
Invests
Reinvest
Reinvested
Reinvesting
Reinvestment
Reinvests

Item
Itemisation
Itemise
Itemised
Itemises
Itemising
Items

Journal
Journals

Maintain
Maintained
Maintaining
Maintains
Maintenance

Normal
Abnormal
Abnormally
Normalisation
Normalise
Normalised
Normalises
Normalising
Normalization
Normalize
Normalized
Normalizes
Normalizing
Normality
Normally

Obtain
Obtainable
Obtained
Obtaining
Obtains
Unobtainable

Participate
Participant
Participants
Participated
Participates
Participating
Participation
Participatory

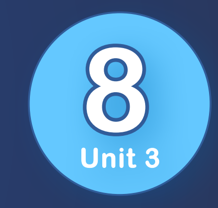
Perceive
Perceived
Perceives
Perceiving
Perception
Perceptions

Positive
Positively





IELTS



Modal Verbs

Modal Verbs

May | Might | Can | Could | Shall | Should | Must

- She can swim.
- Can she swim?
- She can not swim.

Semi Modal Verbs

Ought | Need | Have

- She has to go.
- Does she have to go?
- She doesn't have to go.

ال Modal Verbs تستخدم مع الفعل الأساسي في الجملة، مثل (go/swim/play) مباشرةً بدون أي حرف جر، فمثلا:

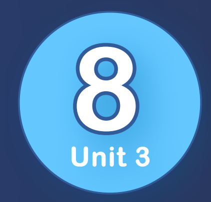
- She can swim.
  She can ~~to~~ swim.

ولكن لدينا أفعال مثل (ought / have / need) يجب أن يليهم حرف الجر to مثل:

- She has to go.
  ~~She has go.~~







ال Modal Verbs تسمى أفعال مساعدة، وتستخدم مع فعل الجملة الأساسي ولا تستخدم منفردة، لأن وظيفتهم إعطاء معلومات إضافية للفعل الأساسي في الجملة، وتستخدم في:

Degrees of certainty

للتعبير عن نسبة تأكدنا لشيء ما مع (could / can / might / will)

- Children with no father as a role model will become criminals. (100%)
- Children with no father as a role model may become criminals. (Possible)
- Children with no father as a role model could become criminals. (Possible)

الجملة الأولى صحيحة من ناحية الجرامر ولكن will تدل على حدوث الشيء بنسبة 100%، لذلك ليس من المنطق ان نفترض أن كل الأطفال الذين ليس لديهم أب كقدوة سيكونون مجرمون.

إذا لا نستخدم will إلا في شيء نسبة تأكدنا منه 100%، لأن عندنا وسائل أخرى للتعبير عن الاحتمالية، ولذلك فإن الجملتين التاليتين يكونان صحيحتين.

Suggestions

لتقديم الإقتراحات لحل مشكلة ما، ونستخدم...
must | should | ought to | have to | could

- Governments must/have to/need to take action to tackle global warming.
- Parents should/ought to stop their children watching too much television.
- Individuals could recycle more.

Hypothetical situations

للتعبير عن أشياء لم تحدث بالفعل، ولكن في الحقيقة تستخدم لتخيل هؤلاء الأشياء

- If the government spent more money on hospitals, people would be healthier.



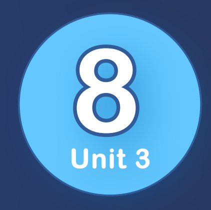














Choose the correct answer

1- **Which sentence of the following is incorrect?**
   a) She has to go
   b) She has go
   c) She can go

2- **Which sentence of the following is not acceptable?**
   a) Children with no father as a role model will become criminals.
   b) Children with no father as a role model may become criminals.
   c) Children with no father as a role model could become criminals.

3- **Which sentence of the following is correct?**
   a) Parents ought to stop their children watching too much television.
   b) Parents ought stop their children watching too much television.
   c) Parents should to stop their children watching too much television.

4- **What are modal verbs used for?**
   a) Hypothetical situations
   b) Making suggestions
   c) A,B

5- **Which of the following sentences is expressing possibility?**
   a) She may go to the party
   b) She should go to party
   c) She will go to the party

6- **Which of the following sentences is expressing certainty?**
   a) He will possibly go to the club
   b) He will go to the club
   c) He could go to the club



7- **If the government spent more money on hospitals, people would be healthier.**
We consider this sentence as :

a) Suggestion
b) Hypothetical situation
c) Certain situation

8- **Which of the following sentences contains a modal verb?**

a) She is going to travel to luxor
b) She will travel to luxor
c) She is travelling to luxor

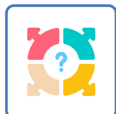
9- **Which of the following sentences is using a modal verb which expresses a certainty degree?**

a) She will possibly join us in an hour
b) She have to join us in an hour
c) She should join us in an hour

10- **Which of the following sentences is expressing suggestion?**

a) He should take care of his plants.
b) He is able to take care of his plants.
c) He is going to take care of his plants in the future.

The Answer



1- She has go
2- Children with no father as a role model will become criminals.
3- Parents ought to stop their children watching too much television.
4- A,B
5- She may go to the party
6- He will possibly go to the club
7- Hypothetical situation
8- She will travel to luxor
9- She will possibly join us in an hour
10- He should take care of his plants.